OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL BEGINS 7th YEAR SEE PAGE 3

THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

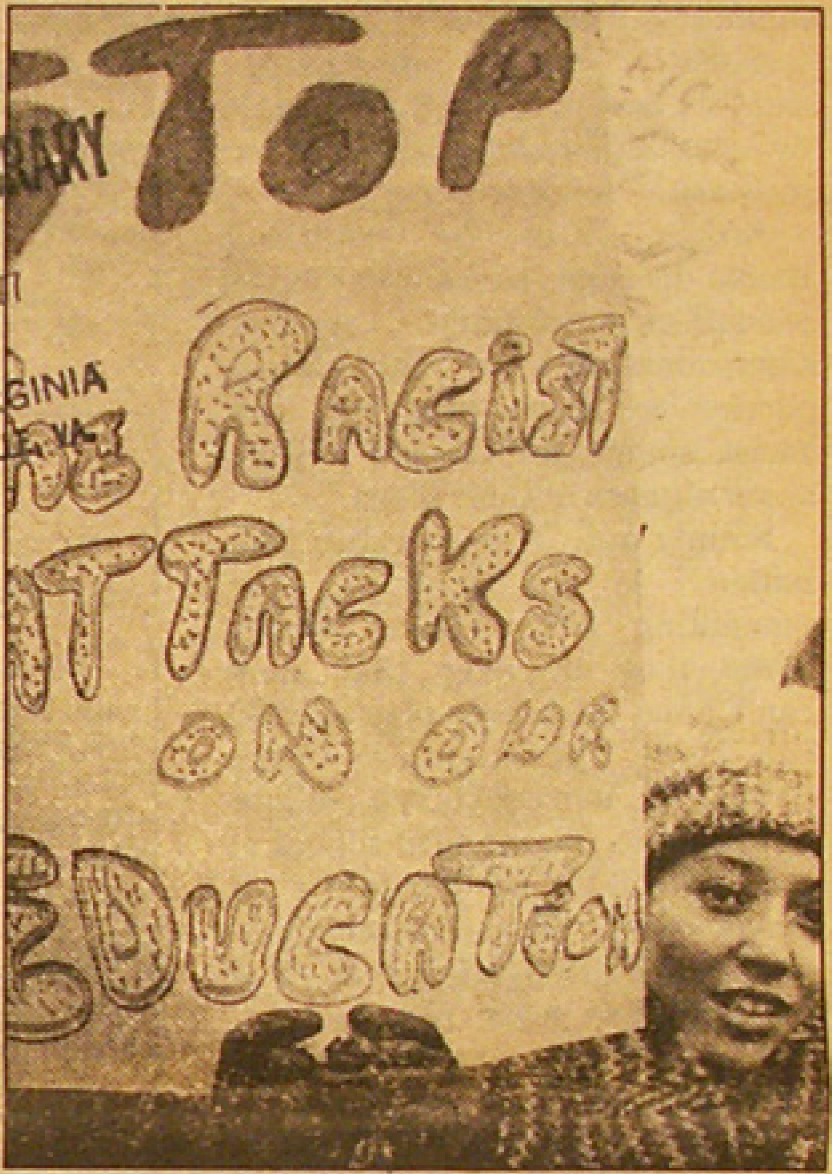
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

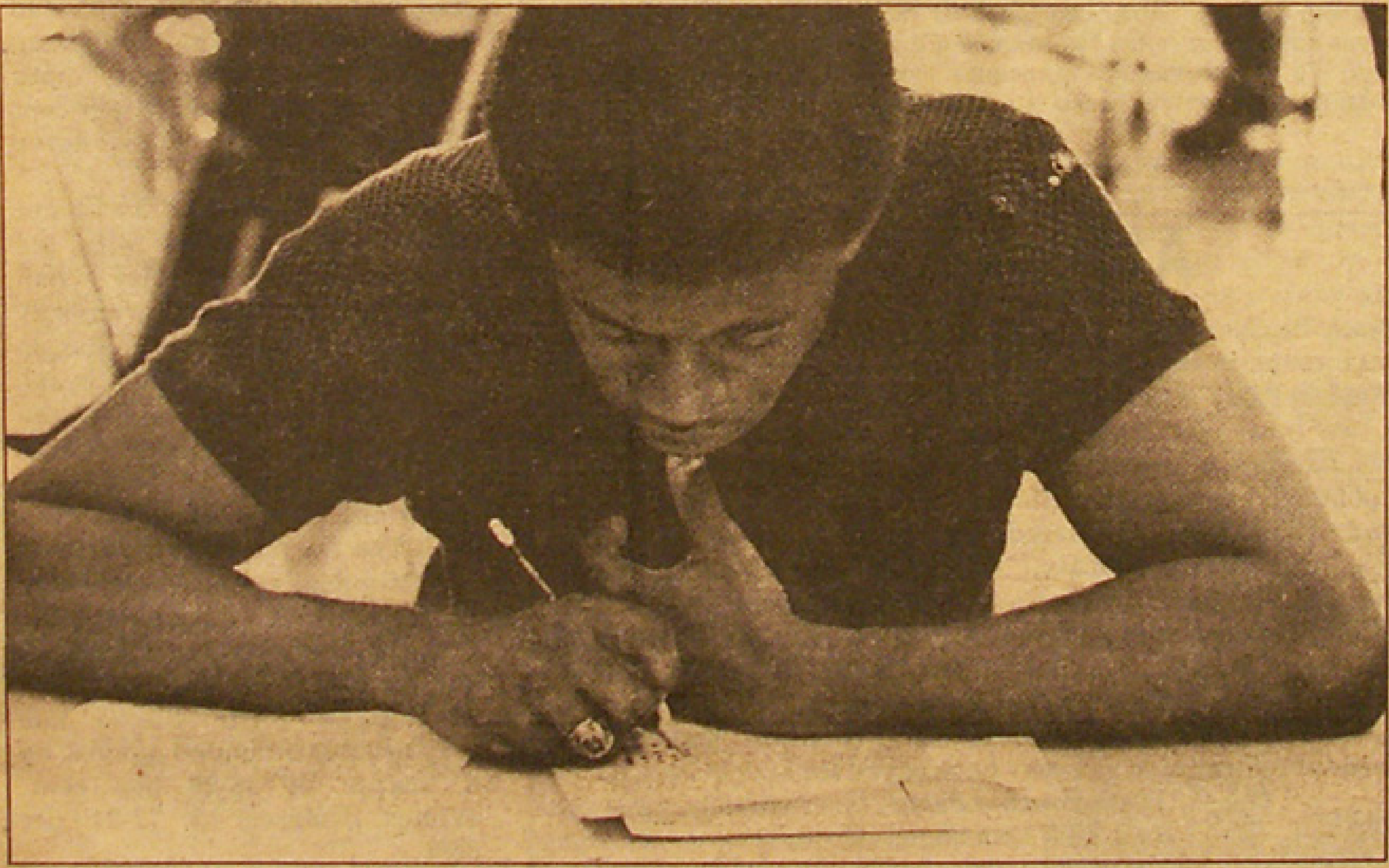
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National Day Of Protest, October 8

BLACK CAUCUS WARNS CARTER ON BAKKE CASE— "DON'T SUPPORT RACISM"





The Supreme Court will hear the landmark Bakke case, which holds that the use of racial quotas to correct past discrimination is "reverse discrimination," on October 12. The Supreme Court's ruling on this case will have a direct bearing on the fate of special admissions programs at colleges and universities as well as affirmative action programs in hiring for minorities and women. The Congressional Black Caucus has issued an unusually stiff warning to President Carter not to support the racist notion put forth by the Bakke issue.

(Washington, D.C.) - Joining the sentiment of millions of other Black and fair-minded people, the Congressional Black Caucus has issued a stern warning to President Carter that he will "discredit his Presidency in the eyes of history" if he supports the racist notion that fixed racial quotas to protect the rights of minorities constitutes "reverse discrimination" against Whites in the Bakke case now pending before the U.S. Supreme Court.

The unusually harsh warning came in the wake of published reports that Carter intends to endorse a Justice Department brief which holds that racial quotas are un-Constitutional.

Specifically at issue is the case of Allan Bakke, a 34-year-old White engineer who was twice denied admission to medical school at the University of California (U.C.) at Davis campus. Bakke filed suit against U.C., arguing he was un-Constitutionally discriminated against because he was allegedly better qualified than other Blacks, Latinos and Chicanos admitted to the Davis medical school under a special admissions program that reserved 16 of 100 openings each year for minorities.

The U.S. Supreme Court announced recently that it would hear U.C.'s appeal of a California Supreme Court decision upholding Bakke's position on October 12.

In the view of many civil rights activists and civil libertarians, the Bakke issue is the most

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Editorial

"Affirmative Racism"

"Reverse Discrimination?" The very words sound bizarre, unnatural. But, brace yourselves, because "reverse discrimination" is fast becoming America's favorite fad, reactionary-chic, so to speak.

Arising from the notorious Bakke decision, and similar cases around the country, "reverse discrimination" is the latest barrier to Black progress, the racist update for the old "Keep them niggers in their place."

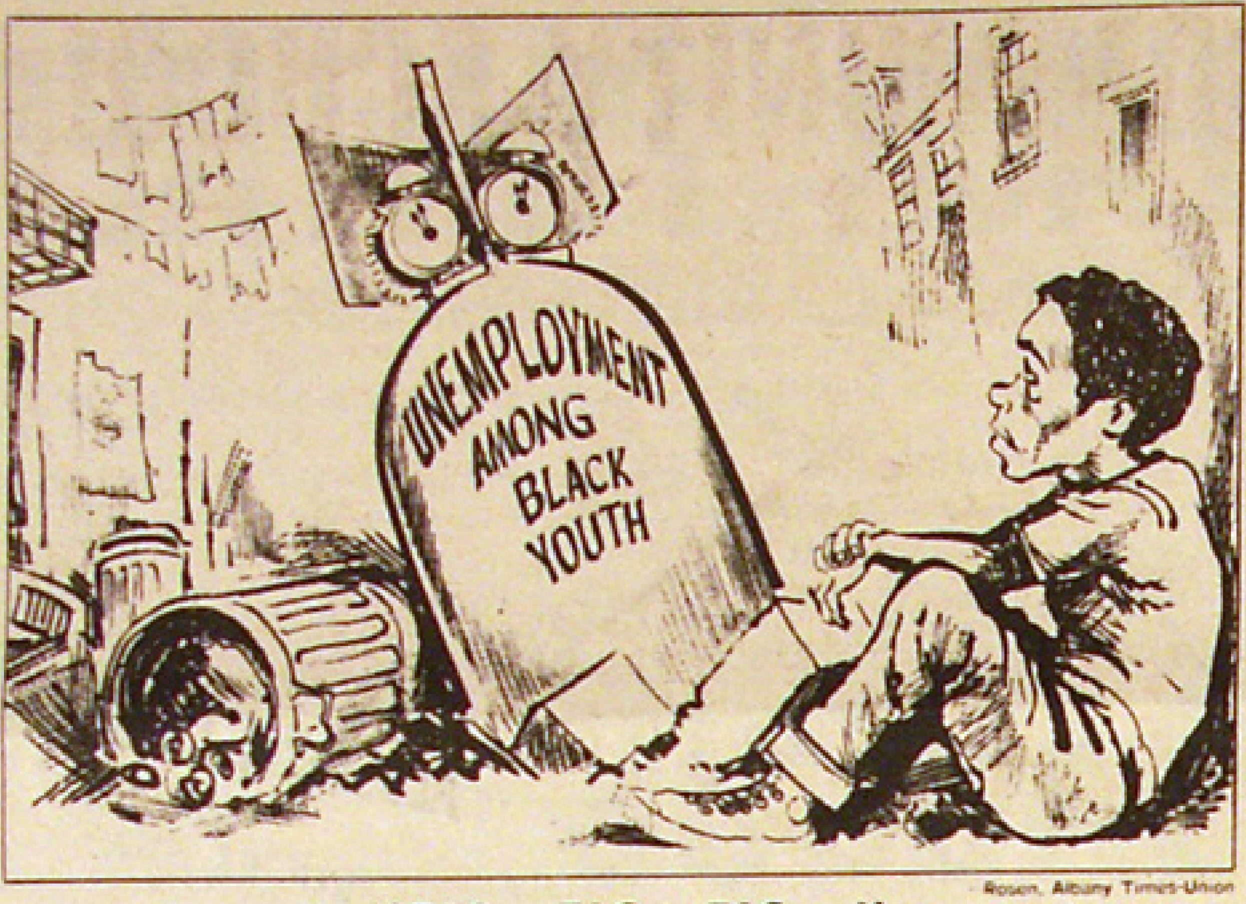
Simply put, "reverse discrimination" is the mournful cry emanating from racist Whites when they discover that they can't have the *whole* pie, only 99 per cent. For example, Allan Bakke, a twice-rejected White applicant to the medical school at the University of California at Davis, cried "reverse discrimination" upon discovering that 16 of the 100 slots were reserved for minorities under a special admissions program.

It didn't matter to the California Supreme Court that: (1) Without the special quota, U.C. Davis had only admitted two Blacks and one Latino in two years, a distinct — and racist — underrepresentation in terms of minority population in the state; or that (2) Bakke's phony claim that he was "more qualified" because of scores on the Medical College Admissions Test (MCAT) was negated by studies that show Blacks who successfully completed the first two years of medical school still had lower MCAT scores than Whites who had flunked out.

No, the state supreme court wasn't impressed by the logic of establishing affirmative action systems to protect Black rights, and with a heavy sob agreed with Bakke that he was a victim of, (horror of horrors), "reverse discrimination."

Neither this decision, nor the imminent U.S. Supreme Court ruling which many feel will also uphold Bakke, should surprise us. As the most recent Harris poll clearly indicates (see Comment), most Whites — and Supreme Court justices are obviously no exception — think Black people are running off at the mouth with all this talk about bias and blight.

And that's why they outlaw "reverse discrimination" and uphold "affirmative racism!"□



"TIC...TIC...TIC..."

Letters to the Editor

EQUAL RIGHTS

Dear Editor,

At this writing, I would like to bring to your attention as well as to express my points, views and feelings about equal rights for all human beings regardless of their race, religious, ethnic, or political belief.

I, along with about 1,200 other inmates serving time at the Indiana Reformatory are compelled to accept human injustice, and forced to accept and believe the myth of having no moral, human, civil and Constitutional rights.

Animals in the zoo are treated and cared for much, much better than men, women, and children confined in various institutions across this country. For whatever reason an individual (human being) may be confined doesn't justify the reasons for racism, brutality, bad, unhealthy food, humiliation, poor living conditions, and the lack of medical care.

In the Indiana Reformatory, savage assaults by guards are a regular occurrence, along with the use of solitary confinement is their dungeon where racist guards carry out most of their evil deeds in comfort behind closed, isolated steel vault-like doors.

The humane society, American national wildlife preserve and other organizations advocating rights for animals are strong groups backed by the government. To violate humane principles like hunting out of season, or endangering the life of a rare species is punishable by high fines, jail terms, or both.

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Attention

The Black Panther Party is putting together a history of our now close to 11 years of struggle and service to the people. Since the Black Panther Party's founding on October 15, 1966, by Huey P. Newton, we have circulated hundreds of thousands of leaflets, brochures, pamphlets and other pieces of information, as well as our weekly political organ, THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper, in Black and other poor oppressed communities throughout this country — "Circulate to Educate," to organize and unite around our common needs and aspirations. Now we are asking our friends and supporters to return some of these historic momentos, each a tentative step forward, in order to accurately document a true history of our People's Movement in America.

Please send whatever Black Panther Party-produced leaflets and other pieces of information you may have saved to:

Black Panther Party
8501 East 14th Street
Oakland, California 94621
ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

Committee For Justice For Huey P. Newton And The Black Panther Party Offices

East Oakland
9502 E. 14th Street
635-8037

Berkeley
3126 Shattuck Avenue
841-2066

COMMENT

Survey Reveals Deep Racial Split On Black Rights Issues

Although a departure from the usual "Comment" which appears in this section, the following information is truly a telling — and chilling — "commentary on our times."

(San Francisco, Calif.) — A special Harris opinion survey poll on the recent criticism of the Carter administration's neglect of Black community problems by National Urban League Executive Director Vernon Jordan, and further, concerning bias against Blacks in specific areas, has revealed a deep racial spilt among the American people—an overwhelming majority of Black people feeling that they are the victims of systematic discrimination, while a vast majority of Whites feel that such discrimination does not exist.

Concerning the Jordan-Carter controversy, a 59-15 per cent majority of White Americans do not feel that Vernon Jordan was justified when he criticized President Carter for "neglecting Blacks, the poor and other minorities." Yet, a 42-31 per cent plurality of Black people agree with Jordan's attack.

In that same vein, 58-13 per cent of Whites agree with the President's position (that a balanced budget is a greater priority than aiding the poor), a margin that rises to 69-10 per cent in the South. But 46-26 per cent of the Black community backs Jordan (that "balanced lives" are more important than a balanced budget). The Harris Survey, released last Monday, polled 1,491 Black and White adults nationwide.

In specific areas the poll results were:

•WAGES PAID—Blacks feel they are discriminated against by a margin of 66-29 per cent. Whites disagree by 72-21 per cent.

•GETTING MANUAL LABOR JOBS — An 86-10 per cent majority of Whites see no discrimination; a 54-40 per cent Black majority does.

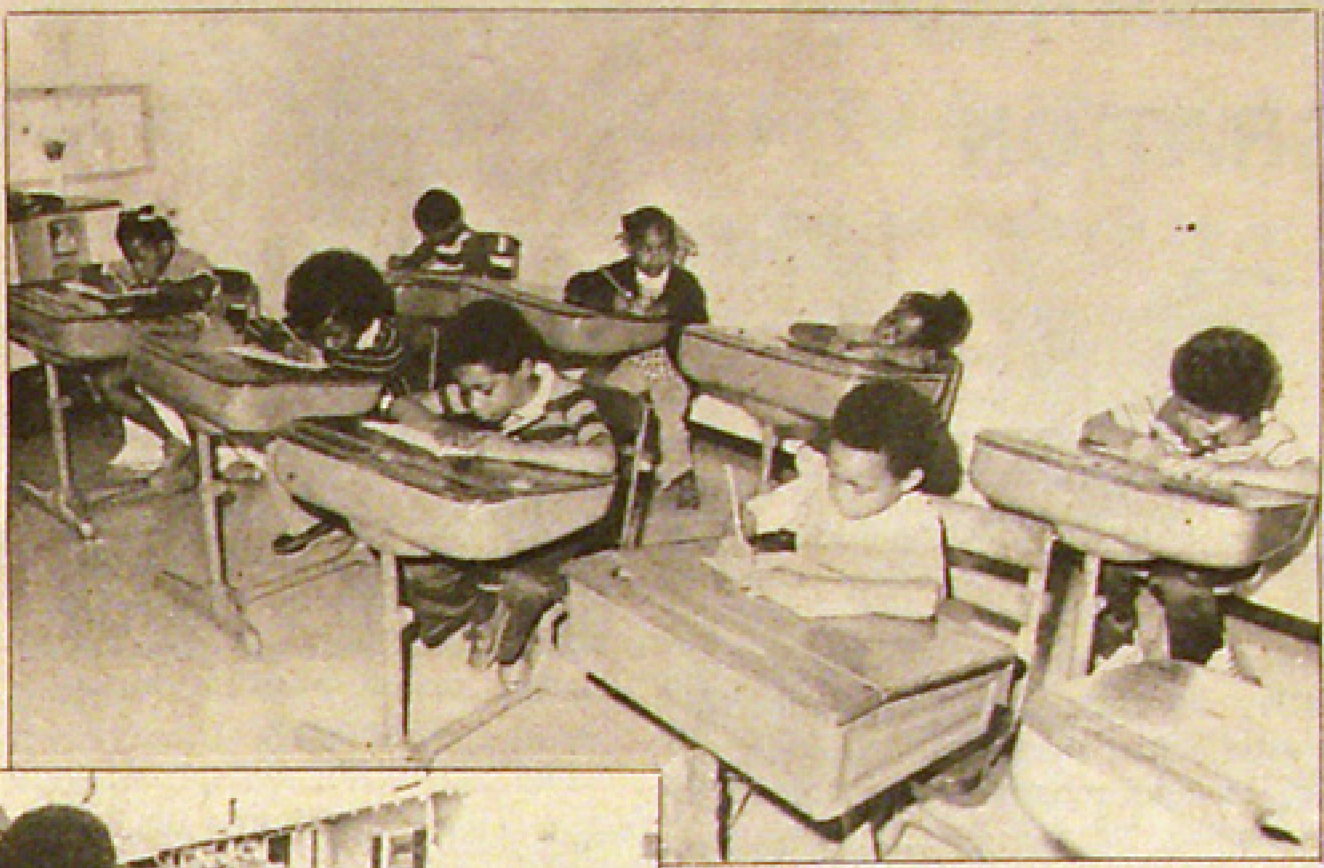
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OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL BEGINS 7th YEAR

(Oakland, Calif.) — Having just one month ago received a commendation from the California Legisture for its outstanding contribution to the education of Black and poor youth, the model elementary level Oakland Communiy School (OCS) began its seventh consecutive year of quality education on Monday, September 12.

Aside from the obvious excitement shared by the 160 children





The Oakland Community School began its seventh year last week. The OCS recently received praise from the California Legislature for achieving "the highest level in elementary education."



enrolled in the OCS and the staff at starting a new school year, there was the added pleasure of seeing a long-time dream come true — the start of construction of a grassy playground area on what formerly served as the School's parking lot. When work is completed, the recreational area will contain playground equipment on which the children can enjoy themselves.

The Oakland Community School has been referred to as one of the most important models in elementary education in California by the State Department of Education. The school was initiated in January, 1971, by parents and other people in the community determined that children would receive the highest quality of education possible.

The school, then called the Intercommunal Youth Institute, began with 25 children in a storefront. In 1973, the School moved to its present location in the Oakland Community Learning Center and became incorporated under Educational Opportunities Corporation (EOC). EOC, a tax-exempt, non-profit, community-based corporation, is responsible for funding for the School. In 1975, the name Intercommunal Youth Institute was changed to the Oakland Community School.

The School's staff of 16 credentialed instructors and 14 volunteers and aides work in the 16 levels into which children are placed. Children enrolled in the school consistently perform three to four years in advance of their public school peers.

The Alameda County Board of Supervisors states that Oakland Community School has "exemplified the highest standard in quality education, particularly for the disenfranchised and alienated young people of the Black and other minority and poor communities it primarily serves..."

Thje California Legislature cited the school for obtaining "the highest level of scholastic achievement in elementary education" and for having "concretely defied the myth of the uneducable child..."

The Oakland Community School approach to the structured learning experience is discipline with freedom, to allow for flexibility and creativity without abandon.

Every precaution is taken to insure that the children do not receive one-sided, biased or inaccurate information. The School believes, fundamentally, that education is the process of gaining information about things and that teaching is no more than the passing on of information from one who knows to one who does not know.

In traditional schools, learning is approached through memorization and repetition of information about a thing. In the OCS instructors are expected to approach learning by presenting concepts and allowing for discussion and argument.

Specifically, it is expected that children will know *what* they are

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DEFENSE SUBPOENAS F.B.I., C.I.A., A.T.F. RECORDS

Hearing For Huey P. Newton Postponed To Oct. 14

(Oakland, Calif.) — The date for the preliminary hearing in the Huey P. Newton case has been postponed until October 14 and the U.S. government has until September 29 to respond to subpoenas for documents from five federal agencies regarding illegal surveillance and harassment of the respected Black Panther Party founder and president.

These are the latest developments in the frame-up case against the beloved BPP leader, arising from a brief court appearance last Thursday, September 8, in Oakland-Piedmont Municipal Court here.

At the Thursday hearing, attorney Shelton Otis, chief counsel for Huey's defense team, argued that additional time was needed



BPP President HUEY P. NEWTON with his wife GWEN at recent Oakland Community Learning Center Radiothon.

to review documents received from the prosecution as well as to receive a determination on the subpoenaed documents from the federal government.

Earlier in the week, identical subpoenas were served on the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

WHITE RACIST VIOLENCE ERUPTS OVER CHICAGO SCHOOL INTEGRATION

(Chicago, Ill.) — Violence flared here over the weekend with 11 persons arrested and four others injured in incidents stemming from a demonstration by about 1,000 Whites opposed to a voluntary school busing plan which went into effect last Wednesday, September 7.

The injured were struck in two seperate accidents involving Black motorists trying to escape "a bunch of drunken punks," as one Chicago authority labeled the demonstrators at Bogan Park on the Southwest Side of the city. Ten of those arrested were White.

The ongoing tense situation surrounding the Chicago plan to ease "critical overcrowding" in 15 Black neighborhood schools has resulted in only about 1,000 (of 6,573 eligible) Black pupils signing up for the voluntary transfers to 51 "underutilized" schools in White sections of the city.

Under the plan, 2,180 Black students are eligible to be transported by school buses, while 4,393 will be given free transit tokens for public transportation. Yet, with the spectre of violence only 400 have signed up for the buses and only 600 for tokens.

Attendence the first two days of school was also down for Blacks in the transfer program, 496 of the 1,000 going to school on Wednesday, September 7, and 555 on Thursday, September 8.

In fact, a one-day school boycott by Whites in the Southeast Bogan district last Wednesday cut total elementary school attendence to only 20 per cent.

Pickets, mostly White women, chanted, "2, 4, 6, 8 we don't want to integrate" outside half a dozen schools in the district.

The fears of many Black and Latino parents for the safety of their children are well-founded in view of several racist attacks and right-wing mobilizations:

•Earlier this summer, Black kindergarten-to third-grade students picnicking in Calumet Park on the Southeast Side were assaulted by a racist mob and driven out of the park.

•On August 22, a Ku Klux Klan-style cross was burned on the lawn of the first Black family to move into a previously all-White block in south-suburban Harvey.

•On August 23, David Hicks, a Black 17-year-old butcher's apprentice, was attacked by three White thugs on the near Southside as he was returning from lunch. He was left unconscious and bleeding in the street.

•On August 24, a bomb exploded in the home of Arthur Hall, Jr., in an area just east of all-White Marquette Park, long plagued by racist attacks on families and passersby. Hall lost his left hand and suffered shrapnel wounds.

•Racist meetings and demonstrations have attracted hundreds of White racists, who have paraded near the mayor's home, sat in at city hall, and packed meetings of school board. They

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20



Chicago racists protest school integration.

This Week In Black History

September 11, 1962

Two Black youth involved in a voter registration drive in Mississippi were wounded by shotgun blasts fired through the windows of a home in Ruleville, Mississippi, on September 11, 1962. James Forman, executive

September 13, 1962

Mississippi Governor Ross R. Barnett defied the federal government on September 13, 1962, In an impassioned speech on a statewide radio-television hookup — said he would "interpose" the authority of the state between the University of Mississippi and federal judges who had ordered the admission of James H. Meredith, a Black student. Barnett promised to go to jail, if necessary, to prevent integration at the state university.

September 15, 1963

September 15, 1963, four Black girls were killed in a bombing of a 16th Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama. The world was shocked, the Black community was outraged as thousands protested and Black leaders of every political description condemned the atrocity.



The late CHOU EN-LAI greeting ROBERT F. WILLIAMS.

September 12, 1969

Robert T. Williams, a Black expatriate who had called for armed self-defense by Black people in U.S. via radio broadcasts and pamphlets from Havana, Hanoi and Peking, returned to the U.S. on September 12, 1969, after eight years of forced political exile. Williams faced a charge of kidnapping a White couple in connection with the armed self-defense of the Black community against a Ku Klux Klan attack. Willians was president of the Monroe, North Carolina, NAACP at the time.











Donation Drawing Winners

(Oakland, Calif.) - The sisters of BENJAMIN THOMAS smile broadly after their brother received the first place prize of $1,000 in the Oakland Community School Donation Drawing for the month of August. Thomas, who resides in North Oakland, donated $40 of his winnings back to the model elementary level School.

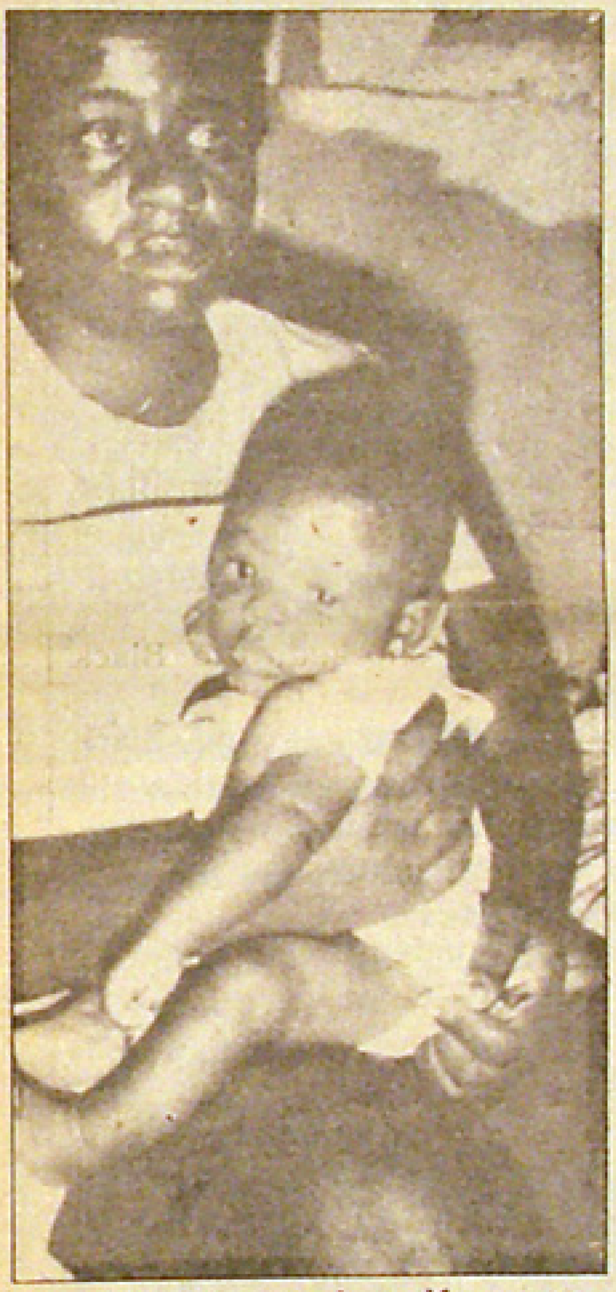
Other August winners were Ms. EVELYN FREEMAN (left, third from top), who won the second place prize of $250, and DAVID ESTENSON (second from top), who received the third place prize of $100.

Beginning this month, there will be two OCS Donation Drawing winners weekly instead of the previous three monthly winners. For the week of September 9, SYLVESTER BYRD (left, top), of East Oakland won the first place prize of $100 and Ms. BARBARA WILLIS (bottom) of Berkeley won the second place prize of $50.

Welfare Recipients, Groups Angrily Denounce Carter's "Work Or Starve" Reform Plan

"If this country is going to reform welfare, for crying out loud, reform it so we can live and not die."

(Chicago, Ill.) — From Chicago to New York, and throughout the U.S., welfare advocacy groups, recipients and concerned individuals are coming together to denounce President Carter's wel-



Carter's proposed welfare reform plan will actually cut the benefits for many families.

fare reform proposal, the so-called "Program for Better Jobs and Income."

In Chicago recently, a special meeting of recipients and welfare rights organizations from across the city, called to explain the proposal, ended by soundly rejecting the plan.

After a lengthy presentation of the details of Carter's program, recipients and organization leaders reacted sharply. It was pointed out that the single parent family of four would actually receive a cut in its cash grant. In addition, the food stamp program would be eliminated.

Senior citizens and the blind would receive a slight increase, but this would be cut away

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HELPS CELEBRATE 125th ANNIVERSARY OF THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH

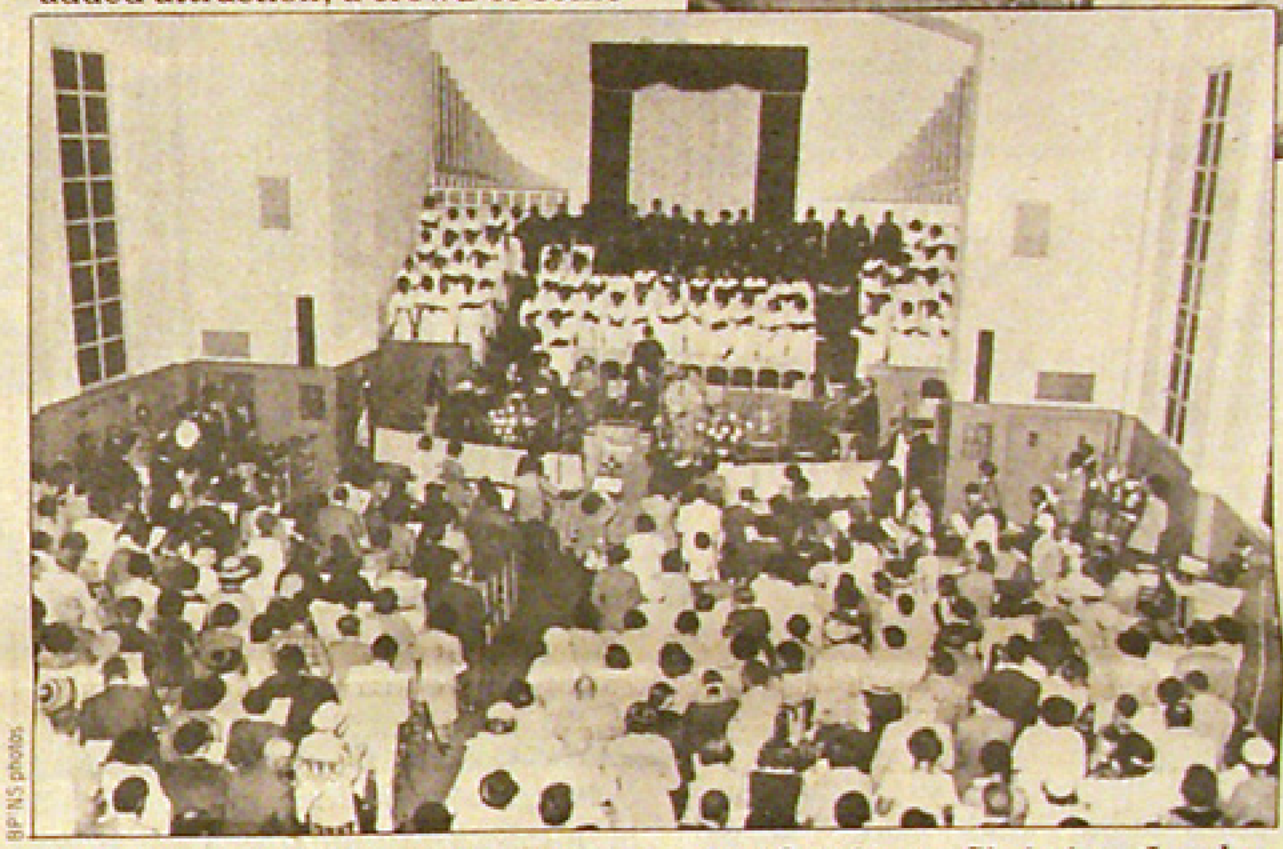
ANDREW YOUNG HIGHLIGHTS S.F. FUNDRAISER FOR RALPH ABERNATHY

"These things shall be: a loftier race
Than e'er the world hath known shall rise
With flame of freedom in their souls
And light of knowledge in their eyes. . ."

(San Francisco, Calif.) — With the first Bay Area appearance of former civil rights activist Andrew Young since he assumed the position of U.S. ambassador to the United Nations serving as an added attraction, a crowd of some



ANDREW YOUNG, along with Pastor J. ALFRED SMITH and Rev. RALPH ABERNATHY were honored guests at the Third Baptist Church's 125th anniversary last week.



BPNS photos

1,000 crowded into the Third Baptist Church of San Francisco last Friday evening both to honor the church's 125 years of "faithful service" and to raise funds for a campaign debt incurred by Dr. Ralph Abernathy, former head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

Appropriately, the first hymn sung by the predominately Black congregation was "These Things Shall Be" (the first stanza is quoted above), since "an end to racism, an end to poverty, an end to war" was the theme stressed over and over by Young during his close to 30-minute address. His speech was perfectly suited to the Black Baptist congregation and was warmly received.

"It's good to come home to the fountain and drink from the waters of truth," Young said as he began his speech.

"If I go out tomorrow telling the truth, don't say like you've said in the past. 'Is that nigger

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

Bay Area Benefit For Dawson 5 Attracts 100

(Oakland, Calif.) - A well-attended benefit was held here last Friday for the Dawson 5 as part of a nationwide effort to raise awareness and funds for the case of the five Black Georgia youthg facing false murder charges in "Terrible" Terrell County, long known as a bastion of of White Bigotry.

The main speaker for the program, held at Grace United Methodist Church, was Albert Thrasher of the Dawson 5 Defense Committee. He noted that Martin Luther King once called Terrell County "the hardest nut to crack" in the civil rights struggles of the 1960's. After a rash of church bombings and other violent attacks, civil rights activists had to withdraw their forces from Terrell County during that era.

Thrasher pointed out that the Dawson 5 case is significant in that "for the first time since Reconstruction," Black people in Terrell County have stood up to oppose White racism.

The Dawson 5 Defense Committee spokesperson referred to a church meeting held earlier this summer where over 500 people from Dawson's Black community came out to show their support for the five youth — J.D. Davenport, Henderson and Roosevelt Watson and James and Johnny Jackson — who are false charged with killing a White man, Gordon Howell, during an alleged grocery store hold-up.

It is this type of support, along with national publicity, which has

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Dawson 5 defendants with their families and supporters.

BLACK CAUCUS WARNS CARTER

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significant case to be ruled on by the high court since the landmark Brown vs. Topeka school integration case in 1954. A National Day of Protest Against the Bakke Decision has been called for October 8, with large demonstrations to be held in at least 10 major American cities.

According to several government officials who attended the top-level meeting last week, President Carter has said that he will make "substantive" changes in wording but will not alter the theme of the Justice Department brief supporting Bakke.

The *New York Times* and other news sources who have obtained copies of the 88-page document report that the brief argues that the special U.C. admissions program is un-Constitutional because "affirmative action programs must use race as a way of eliminating unfairness, not perpetuating it."

The brief, submitted to Carter for his approval two weeks ago, reportedly says that race may be one of a "multitude of pertinent factors" that bear on an applicant's admission qualifications, but precise racial quotas amount to "using race as a tool of exclusion" against Whites.

In response, the Congressional Black Caucus statement asserts that, "The brief's legal positions pronounce a death sentence for programs which use race or ethnicity to achieve integration or equality."

CBC Chairman Parren Mitchell was equally blunt. Mitchell said he read a draft of the brief, and that if it is presented to the Supreme Court in its present form it will have a "horrendous impact on all affirmative action programs and spill out into other areas" of human rights.

Establishing numerical goals for admitting minority students, the Caucus said, not only assures the right of Blacks to attend medical schools, but ultimtely serves those in the Black community who would benefit from more Black physicians.

The CBC noted that while about 12 per cent of the nation's population is Black, the percentage of Black physicians has remained below two per cent.

A number of ranking government officials, including Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano and Eleanor Holmes Norton, chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, are known to have expressed opposition to the Justice Department's position.

Like most civil rights activists, they are said to believe that a Supreme Court decision outlawing the use of racial quotas will deny Black people and other minorities access to education, employment and other social arenas from which they have been systematically excluded in the past.

In Oakland, organizers of a major march and rally against the Bakke decision on October 8 say they expect to draw between 3,000 to 5,000 people as part of the national day of protest.

The march is to leave Sanborne Park at E. 16th Street and Fruitvale Avenue at 11:00 a.m., with the rally scheduled to begin at 1:00 p.m. in San Antonio Park on 16th Avenue and Foothill Boulevard.

Featured speakers at the rally will be: U.S. Representative Edward Roybal of Los Angeles, representing the Hispanic-American Caucus of Congress; Black Panther Party Vice-President and chairperson Elaine Brown; Native American educator and activist Lee Brightman, popular U.C. Berkeley sociology professor Harry Edwards; and others. Alameda County Supervisor John George is lined up as co-M.C. for the event.□



If the Bakke decision is upheld, Black access to higher education will be totally undermined. Also, Blacks, minorities and women will have an even harder time obtaining jobs without the protection of strong affirmative action guidelines.





In 1969, Black Cornell University students took up guns in defense of their rights to an equal education. Now, eight years later, Blacks, minorities and women are engaged in a desperate struggle over their rights to higher education.

Senate Committee Launches Full-Scale Investigation Into Lance's Banking Practices

(Washington, D.C.) — U.S. Budget Director Bert Lance faces possible criminal prosecution by the Department of Justice as the result of evidence revealed last week regarding the illegal use of his bank's airplanes for political purposes.

Meanwhile, faced with mounting evidence of Lance's extensive illicit banking practices and his efforts to cover up his misdeeds, the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee voted to launch a full-scale investigation, complete with subpoena power, into the financial activities of the millionaire Georgia banker.

Information regarding the Justice Department's entry into probing the Lance scandal came from Congressman Fernand J. St. Germain, whose House Banking Subcommittee opened hearings last week on whether banking laws should be changed in light of the budget director's unscrupulous activities.

Germain revealed that Comptroller John G. Heimann informed the Subcommittee that Lance's use of planes leased or owned by the National Bank of Georgia while he headed the bank has also been referred to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Federal Election Commission for possible prosecution.

The *New York Times* reported that aircraft owned or leased by the Atlanta-based National Bank of Georgia may have been used

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MEETS WITH CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS

CARTER REFUSES COMMITMENT ON FULL EMPLOYMENT

(Washington, D.C.) — Confronted by record levels of Black joblessness, President Carter met with the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) for the first time since his election last week but failed to commit himself to a policy of full employment for the American people.

The meeting "did not achieve our goal of getting a commitment to full employment," said representative Parren Mitchell, current CBC chairman, nor could the Black Congresspeople get Carter to endorse the stalemated Humphrey-Hawkins bill, which envisions a mixture of private and public sercive jobs to drive unemployment down to three per cent over four years.

The sole reason for the CBC members' "cautious optimism," as Mitchell put it after the meeting, was a somewhat nebulous pledge by Carter to make full employment "a top priority" of his administration.

The long-awaited meeting between Carter and the CBC came in the wake of shocking statistics released two weeks ago by the U.S. Labor Department which showed that an upsurge of racial discrimination practices responsible for a sharp across-the-board increase in Black unemployment.

Particularly hard hit are Black youth, with "official" statistics for August, 1977, showing Black teenagers aged 16 to 19-years-old with a 40.4 per cent jobless rate and Black young people age 16 to 21 with a 34.8 per cent jobless rate. This later figure is an all-time summer high, an increase from 30.0 per cent in August, 1976, and represents a striking contrast to the declining rate of unemployment for White youth of the same age, from 15.9 to15.3 per cent over the past year.





Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) members PARREN MITCHELL and SHIRLEY CHISHOLM talk with President JIMMY CARTER at meeting CBC called to discuss Black unemployment, which is having a disastrous effect on Black youth.

Other Labor Department statistics listed "official" jobless rates for Black women at 12.2 per cent and 11.7 per cent for Black men The overall unemployment rate for the Black community was said to be 14.5 per cent, more than double the national jobless rate of 7.1 per cent, and equal to the post-World War II high set in July, 1975, at the height of the recession.

At the 45-minute meeting, the 10 (of 16) CBC members reemphasized the increasingly critical concerns several Black leaders have regarding the Carter administration's betrayal of Black needs.

PRESS RELEASE

A press release from Bay Area Congressman Ron Dellums' office reports that, "The President and the Caucus differed on various matters regarding full employment, one of them being the unemployment figure. The President apparently wants a higher figure than the three per cent unemployment figure proposed by the Caucus.

"Carter also feels that in order to reduce unemployment the administration has to elicit the support of the private sector and at the same time deal with the high rate of unemployment."

Congressman Agustus Hawkins, co-author of the legislation pending before Congress for the past three years, left the meeting

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Oakland Black Citizens Demand Police Review Board

(Oakland, Calif.) — A group of angry Black citizens last week demanded that the Oakland City Council take steps to create a citizen's police review board to curb unjust harassment and brutality inflicted on Black and poor people in this city.

Attorney Leon H. Rountree, Jr., speaking on behalf of the Concerned Citizens Committee for Equitable Treatment, described a Sunday, August 28 incident in Lakeside Park, located near downtown Oakland, in which two Black men were unjustly brutalized by two officers of the Oakland Police Department (OPD).

Rountree, who was jogging in the park at the time of the incident, explained that a Black policeman named Ridgeway arrested a Black man for failure to present identification. What amounted to a minor matter



Attorney LEON ROUNTREE

nearly erupted into a major confrontation between the police and the Black people in the park, Rountree said, because of the unnecessarily belligerent attitude taken by Ridgeway toward the arrested man.

The man was subsequently handcuffed and placed in the police car driven by Ridgeway and a White officer named N. Smith.

The arrested man's brother, who was in the park at the time, protested the treatment given his brother. Ridgeway, Rountree explained, then grabbed the brother and threw him on the hood of the police car.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10




In spite of a 1974 law restricting it, child labor still exists on many farms throughout the U.S.

ILLEGAL CHILD LABOR STILL FLOURISHES IN U.S.

(New York, N.Y.) — One out of every four agricultural workers was under 16 in 1969, according to a Senate subcommittee on migratory labor. And eight years later — in spite of a 1974 law restricting the employment of children in the fields — growers not under union contracts still seek to hire children to harvest their crops.

"School Days, Saturdays, Sundays and Fiestas — The Children Who Work in Commercial Agriculture," prepared by the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), documents the extent and consequences of large-scale employment of child labor in agriculture, the U.S.'s third most hazardous industry.

The fight to ban child labor from offices, mills, industry and factories began before 1870. It was not until 1938 that the Fair Labor Standards Act (FSLA) prohibited child labor in industry. The Act defined child labor as employment of people under 16 years of age, and under 18 for hazardous industries.

But farm work was not included in this category. The Act also prohibited the shipment of goods produced by child labor across state lines.

In 1938, three quarters of a million children under 16 were employed, but less than six per cent of them were covered by the FLSA — including children employed in commercial agriculture. In 1949, FLSA was amended to prohibit children from working in the fields during school hours.

PRESSURE

Pressure from labor groups and organizations resulted in a 1974 amendment to the FLSA after it was shown that the Act, as it stood, did little to discourage the employment of children in commercial agriculture. The 1974 amendment prohibited children under 12 from working at any time on any farm which had employed more than 500 "man day." (a measurement of labor hours) in any calender quarter of the preceding year. Children aged 12 and 13 could work with the written permission of their parents.

However, the new amendment was soon challenged.

ARGUMENTS

One of the arguments used by growers for the continued use of child labor is a diminishing supply of farm labor. The AFSC report contradicts this assertion, citing the disapperance of the small farmer.

Thus it is not a scarcity of farm labor that makes growers clamor for child workers, but the cheapness of their labor.

In 1974, about 209,000 of the nation's farmworkers were migrant workers. Their annual earnings — often the combined wages of an entire family — averaged $1,688, or $21.60 per day for 78 days of seasonal farm work.

"When families are forced to subsist at this level, hunger is common. The work of their children becomes necessary for their survival. The fact that such families can only survive by putting their children to work in the fields is no argument in favor of child labor," the report states.

Another reason growers favor child labor, aside from the benefit of almost free labor, is that Social Security, minimum wage requirements and (at least in the case of Maine) workmen's compensation are not required. And because farmworkers in most states remain unorganized, they cannot improve their wages and working conditions and eliminate child labor.☐

No Commitment On Full Employment

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

saying he was "shocked" that Carter did not know about the anti-inflation provisions already incorporated into the proposed bill.

In a report prepared for Carter prior to his September 7 meeting to the CBC, Labor Secretary Ray Marshall listed three major reasons *"other than discrimination"* for the sharp jump in Black unemployment: "the concentration of Black workers in central cities...; their gap in level of educational attainment...; the over representation of Blacks in low-paying, less skilled jobs..."

Marshall's memo also listed two other contributing factors: (1)"The unbalanced nature of the current recovery where the largest gains have been in industries with a low concentration of Black workers; and (2) An increase in the number of once-discouraged Black workers back into the job market.

At least, one administration official however labeled the report as a "charade," commenting that nothing meaningful could have been prepared in so short a time.

Meanwhile, banners and pennants reading "Jobs — Not Promises" flourished at Labor Day festivities throughout the country last Monday as hundreds of thousands of American people participated in Full Employment Week activities.☐

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

"March For Human Rights" Ends

(Washington, D.C.) — Over 500 farm workers ended a 1,500-mile "March for Human Rights" here last week on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. Texas Farmworkers Union members and their supporters held a rally at the monument and heard speakers call for legislation to bring migrant farm workers under minimum wage provisions and give them the right to organize, hold union elections and bargain for union contracts. The group met afterwards with Labor Secretary Ray Marshall.

Food Stamp Program Denied

(Washington, D.C.) — The Senate approved by a 63-8 vote last week a drastically revised food stamp program which will cut off 1.5 million Black and poor recipients. The bill — which is expected to pass the House this week and then be signed by President Carter — will allow those eligible to get food stamps without cash payments, a measure which Carter and Congressional proponents claim allows an additional three million recipients.

Sexist Judge Ousted

(Madison, Wisc.) — Dane County Judge Archie Simonson was unseated by a female attorney last week in a recall election. The judge's ouster was sparked by his recent decision exonerating the act of rape by a White youth and his remarks linking rape to provocative women's clothing and sexual permissiveness. Moria Krueger, 33, defeated Simonson after a recall drive started in May following the disputed ruling that gathered over 36,000 petition signatures for the special election.

Liddy Released

(Danbury, Conn.) - G. Gordon Liddy, mastermind of the Watergate burglary, was released from a federal prison here last week following four years of imprisonment. Liddy's release was cleared after he took a pauper's oath claiming he was too poor to pay a $40,000 fine.



Seattle cops watch angry protest over recent police murder.

Angry Seattle Protesters Demand Probe Into Police Murder Of Chicano

(Seattle, Wash.) — Over 75 angry protesters marched to the Seattle police headquarters last week demanding a complete investigation into the police murder of Manuel Medina, who died after being shot by police over 10 times.

After going to the police headquarters, some 10 representatives of the demonstrators went to office of City Councilman Randy Revelle to ask that the city's Public Safety and Justice Committee look into the shooting. This request was summarily rejected by Revelle who stated that he would be satisfied with a police account of the incident.

PROTEST ORGANIZER

But one of the organizers of the protest, Robert Maestas of El Centro De La Raza emphasized, "We don't trust the police department to conduct a fair hearing."

Medina was murdered after being chased, trapped and shot down by police as an alleged suspect in a Safeway supermarket robbery. Medina had been trapped in some bushes when four officers chopped their way through the brush and fired about 75 shots (according to a tape recording of him.

The demonstrators have presented specific demands to the Seattle City Council, including: the City Council place restrictions on the use of deadly force by police; the Medina family must be compensated; the appointment of Fred Maxie, a Black investigator for the city's ombudsmans office, to the police-shooting review board; and the establishment of a community-based police review board. □

B.P.P. AND C.A.P.A. LEAD PROTEST AT POLICE COMMISSION HEARING

BLACKS SKEPTICAL OVER NEW L.A.P.D. GUN POLICY

(Los Angeles, Calif.) — The Black and poor community here remains skeptical over the future impact of the new policy adopted last week restricting use of firearms by members of the notorious Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD).

Meanwhile, the Department of Justice filed suit against the New York state police last week, charging the 2,712-person force with discrimination against Blacks, Spanish-surnamed people and women.

The revised LAPD gun policy, adopted unanimously by the city's civilian Police Commission on September 8, was enacted primarily as the result of mounting protest from Black and poor people of the city over the rapid increase in shootings and brutality committed by LAPD police officers in recent months.

The new six-page weapons guidelines, which replaced the previous three-page policy, begins with a preamble that states, "A reverence for the value of human life shall guide officers in considering the use of deadly force" and "The use of deadly force is not justified merely to protect property interests."

The Southern California Chapter of the Black Panther Party, the Coalition Against Police Abuse (CAPA) and numerous other community groups made statements before the two-hour, packed Commission hearing in which they denounced the "trigger-happy" LAPD, whose members have been responsible for the shooting deaths of 28 people so far this year. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, September 3, 1977.)





Witnesses from CAPA testify at recent hearing on police shootings by "trigger-happy" Los Angeles cops. The Southern California BPP Chapter, along with CAPA, is spearheading a community campaign against runaway police violence.

Warning against undue optimism over the new gun policy, Commission member Stephen Reinhardt said that it is "only the first step" and emphasized the need for implementation and continuing revision, the *Los Angeles Times* reports.

A local expert on police firearms policies said that the success of the new policy will depend to a great extent on the attitude of rank-and-file LAPD cops toward enforcing it.

Assistant LAPD Chief Daryl Gates strongly opposed several parts of the new weapons guidelines, including the section on private property. "Keeping this in the preamble will suggest to our officers that property interests are not of importance," Gates maintained.

Other key provisions of the gun

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"GLASER SAFETY PLUG"

New Police Bullet Guarantees Death Or Serious Injury

(Clayton, Calif.) — Here in Clayton, a pastoral hamlet near the base of Mt. Diablo with a history extending back to Wild West days, police now are equipped with a special new kind of bullet virtually guaranteed to bring a man down—and keep him down.

It's called the "Glaser Safety Slug," and when it enters the body, it stays there. After it penetrates, the slug's nose shatters and spews hundreds of tiny fragments in a cone-shaped pattern.

Once hit, a victim goes into instant shock and can't return fire against a policeman — even if he has a finger on the trigger at the time, the *San Francisco Chronicle* reports.

The other "safety" aspects, not for the targets's benefit, are that the bullet won't richochet to hurt innocent bystanders, nor will it pass through one human body and hit another.

"My concern was for the safety of the officer and the safety of the passerby," said Police Chief Billy H. Lorimor, who bought 400 rounds of the safety slug for his six full-time officers and eight reserves.

The manufactor, Jack Canon of McAllen, Texas, said the bullets generally would be fatal except in a marginal hit, at an outward angle, or if an arm or leg were hit. If it were a limb, "it will knock you down and damage it considerably," Canon said.

Lorimor feels the new bullet—a .38 caliber that can be used in either .38 or .357 police revolvers —is worth its price of 68 cents for a slug, compared to 11 cents for a conventional bullet.



.38 caliber revolver which can use deadly new "safety" bullets.

Lorimor said he didn't think of the safety slug as being more deadly than the regular .38 bullets, although he said people

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New L.A.P.D. Gun Policy

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policy enacted by the Police Commission include:

•Allowing a police officer to protect himself or others or to catch a fleeing felon "who has committed a violent crime and whose escape presents a substantial risk of death or serious bodily injury to others."

(Gates unsuccessfully attempted to persuade the Commission to change the "and" to "or," so that LAPD police would have the right to fire at a fleeing felon who does not represent a serious threat to the lives of others.)

•"Generally prohibiting" a police officer from "firing at or from a moving vehicle."

•Limiting the instances when a police officer can draw a gun to those cases in which the lives of the officer or other citizens are in danger.

This provision, which was not included in the previous LAPD firearms policy, was a major issue raised by the community groups who testified before the Commission.

Prior to last week's action, the Southern California BPP Chapter and other community-based organizations appeared before the Police, Fire and Safety Committee of the Los Angeles City Council demanding that an independent citizens' review board be created to investigate all shootings of civilians by the LAPD.

Bob Duren, coordinator of the Chapter, charged that the police department's current practice of internal investigations of police shootings is "thoroughly biased" and "completely police-oriented." His statement said, in part:

"First, given the history of police practices in the poor and minority communities of Los Angeles, it is really not too difficult to suspect that the so-called 'thorough, intensive and exhausting' examination of officer-involved shootings by the LAPD is thoroughly biased towards absolving individual officers, the police department, and the city government of any subsequent civil and criminal liabilities....

"I would like to address myself to an issue which has been partially raised by this committee in the past, concerning the "indiscriminate drawing of weapons" by officers of the LAPD. Very possibly the most widespread, if not the most serious, abuse of firearms by the police is their unnecessary drawing of weapons on unarmed citizens....

"We urge this committee to reexamine current police regulations and practices regarding police-use-of weapons, for the purpose of determining whether or not stronger and more effective restrictions are needed on the occassions upon which police are authorized to draw and use their weapons..."□



Heavily armed Los Angeles cops storm through Black community.

Oakland Police

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

At this point, the predominantly Black crowd on hand was on the verge of attacking Ridgeway when Smith drew his gun and told the "Black bastards" not to move. Rountree and others in the park persuaded the people to calm down.

In an obvious show of force, several OPD cars arrived as "reinforcements."

Rountree pointed out that Sunday is the day that the Black community frequents Lakeside Park in the largest numbers, and that almost every Sunday they are harassed by police officers, primarily as the result of unwarranted complaints from Whites who object to Blacks being in the park.

Despite the testimony of Rountree, Jake Woods, Lonnie Jones and Kenneth Davis, who also witnessed the August 28 incident, City Manager Cecil Reley denied that the police officers involved drew their guns.

Following a motion by City Councilman John Sutter, the city manager's office was ordered to study the possibility of setting up a civilian police review commission.□

Hanafi Moslems Draw Stiff Sentences

(Washington, D.C.) — Hanafi Moslem leader Hamaas Abdul Khaalis and 11 members of his religious sect all received stiff sentences last week following their conviction on charges stemming from their takeover of three Washington, D.C., buildings this past summer.

The sentences were so harsh that Khaalis and another defendant, 22-year-old Abdul Muzikir, may be in prison for the rest of their natural lives. Even the judge who pronounced the sentences, Nicolas Nunzio, admitted that the punishment was "unrealistic."

Khaalis' sentence was 41 to 123 years in prison. The Hanafi leader is 56 now and with a minimum sentence of 41 years, he will not be eligible for parole until he is 97.

Muzikir's sentence was 77 years to life, meaning that he would be 99 before he is eligible for parole. The 22-year-old youth was convicted for allegedly firing the shotgun blast that killed 24-year-old Maurice Williams, a reporter for Howard University's WHUR radio station.

Commenting on Muzikir's sentence, Nunzio said, "I have tried to be realistic with regard to every other sentence but on this one I cannot." The other defendants received minimum sentences ranging from 24 to 40 years.

The Hanafis had taken over the building demanding that the government surrender five members of the Nation of Islam (now the World Community of Islam in the West) who had been convicted of murdering seven members of Khaalis' family during a 1973 attack on the Hanafi leader's Washington home.

Khaalis explained to Nunzio that the takeover of the building was in defense of their faith and "the will of Allah." Khaalis told the judge he would not apologize, saying, "Somebody has got to take a stand. Hamaas took a stand and I'm going to keep that stand.

"America is in great trouble," he continued. "No one seems to listen."□

BEHIND THE WALLS

Removed From Death Row

(Angola, La.) — Sixteen-year-old Johnny Ross has been removed from Death Row here at Louisiana State Penitentiary and reassigned to a prison program allegedly more conducive to his age. The move was the result of letters sent to the warden of the prison from supporters of the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) demanding that Ross be moved away from older, hardened prisoners and given an education. Due to a recent U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing Louisiana's death penalty for rape, the Black youth's death sentence was "reduced" to 20 years. SPLC lawyers are continuing in their appeal for a new trial for Ross.

Death Injections

(Huntsville, Tex.) — Texas state correction officials announced last week that the death injection for condemned prisoners, approved by the Texas Legislature, will be administered in the same electric chair that has killed 361 people, most of them Black and poor, since 1923. A spokesman for the corrections department said the procedures will remain the same except that "instead of electricity passing through his body, a chemical will be injected."

Maximum Security For Women

(Alderson, W. Va.) — Federal prison system officials are presently building a maximum security unit at the only federal prison exclusively for women, which is located here. The maximum security unit at the Federal Correctional Institution for Women will be surrounded by an eight-foot high fence with coils of razor-edged wire. Cells will have 12'-by-7' rooms with steel grills and heavy metal screening. The unit will be adjacent to the West Virginia state troopers' barracks.

FESTIVE AFFAIR

Tranquility Center Celebrates 2nd Annual Survival Day

(Chicago, Ill.) — Saturday, August 27, marked the highly successful Tranquility Memorial Community Organization's 2nd Annual Survival Day. The fiesta-styled affair attracted neighborhood residents to good food, music, African dancers and speakers, while a history of both unity and struggle was evident throughout the day, *Keep Strong* reports.



MARION STAMPS, head of the Tranquility Community Organization.

A newly-painted mural on North Avenue, next to the Tranquility Community Center at 935 North Avenue, reflected the community's long struggle to keep their area from being demolished by urban renewal. Tables and booths indicated the six strong community survival programs run from the center: the Tranquility Welfare Rights Organization, the Chicago Housing Coalition, the People's Community School and the Flannery Senior Health Care Center.

The well-respected community organization, headed by Marion Stamps, has successfully negotiated with the city and federal government for rehabilitation funds under the new mini-zone concept, where a participating coalition of small resident landlords, tenants and community organizations, combine to develop a plan to rehabilitate the neighborhood and the buildings. □

POLICE BEAT AND ARREST ANTI-NAZI PROTESTERS

OVER 500 CONFRONT NAZIS IN MILWAUKEE

(Milwaukee, Wisc.) — Over 500 people came out to demonstrate against a Nazi rally here recently which was held under the heavy protection of local police who beat and arrested several demonstrators.

The Milwaukee Chapter of the National Socialist White People's Party (NSWPP), 15 strong, staged a rally here in Humboldt Park and was guarded by over 150 riot-trained police. Outside of an area cordoned by cops, hundreds of anti-Nazi demonstrators staged a counter rally.

Police officers dressed as hippies arrested several people While Nazi leader Arthur Jones addressed a very small crowd. "Seven times as many Negroes," said Jones, "have I.Q.'s below 70 or in the feeble-minded category."

As in other parts of the nation, Nazis in the Milwaukee area are becoming increasingly active, concentrating their anti-Black, anti-poor rhetoric in the city's deteriorating White working class neighborhoods. As a mayoral candidate last year Jones pulled 44,000 votes.

In Milwaukee, the Nazis have been visibly active for several years, reports *In These Times* and the *Milwaukee Courier*, inciting Black-White fights in schools, defacing synagogues and demonstrating at Jewish events.



Milwaukee Black youth shouts angrily at local Nazi leader ARTHUR JONES.



Supposedly this rally was an attempt to forge links with the racist anti-busing movement of the German and Polish community of southside Milwaukee.

The demonstration in opposition to the Nazi rally was organized by an emergency coalition of progressive organizations, and representatives of the Black, Jewish and other minority communities. The coalition was unified around the theme that the Nazis must not be allowed to organize in Milwaukee.

The protest was non-violent although tension mounted at the end of the Nazi rally when the bigots left on foot marching behind a van carrying their sound equipment.

Police began pushing the crowd back and several people were beaten with nightsticks. No Nazis were arrested. □



750,000 Turn Out For West Indian Carnival In New York

(Brooklyn, N.Y.) — A crowd of between 750,000 to one million people gathered together for the "Carnevale" parade, ending a four day celebration of West Indian American Day. The festive occasion was characterized by colorful costumes of historical and mythological characters, flamboyant floats, exotic foods, and dancing and singing in the streets.

The festival, which originated in Harlem at the end of World War II, is modeled after the Trinidadian Mardi Gras festival.

Survey Reveals Deep Racial Split

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

•GETTING WHITE COLLAR JOBS — A 59-34 per cent majority of Whites think there is no discrimination against Blacks. A decisive 76-18 per cent majority of Blacks takes the opposite view.

•OBTAINING SKILLED LABOR JOBS — A 73-23 per cent majority of Blacks feels they are discriminated against. Whites don't agree, by an emphatic 68-26 per cent.

•GETTING DECENT HOUSING — A 61-34 per cent majority of Whites does not see anti-Black discrimination. An even higher 74-23 per cent majority of Blacks does.

•BLACK TEENAGERS GETTING JOBS — A 55-33 per cent majority of Whites believes there is no discrimination, while a 66-24 per cent majority of Blacks feels there is.

•GETTING INTO LABOR UNIONS — A 65-18 per cent majority of Whites feels there is no discrimination. A 57-34 per cent majority of Blacks disagrees.

•GETTING QUALITY EDUCATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS — A 61-35 per cent majority of Blacks believes there is discrimination. An even higher 76-19 per cent majority of Whites doesn't.

• TREATMENT BY POLICE — By 71-23 per cent majority of Blacks feels there is discrimination. By a 60-28 per cent most Whites feel there isn't.

•PROTECTION AGAINST CRIME — By 61-31 per cent, Blacks feel discriminated against, while a 67-23 per cent majority of Whites believes that Blacks are not.

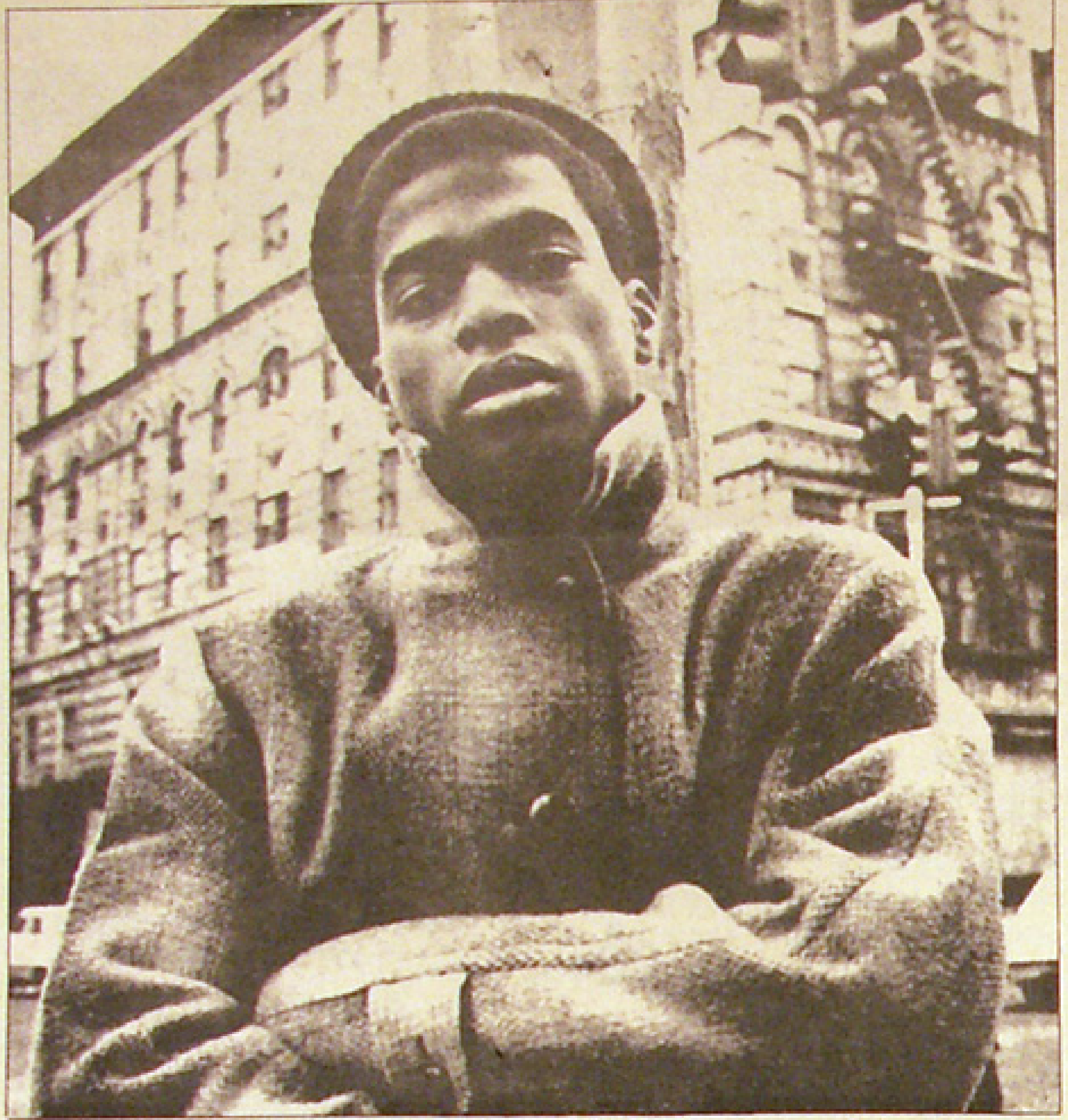
• TREATMENT IF ARRESTED FOR A CRIME — A 69-23 per cent majority of Blacks feels discriminated against. A 61-28 per cent majority of Whites doesn't think they are.

• GETTING FULL EQUALITY — A 75-19 per cent majority of Blacks believes there is discrimination, while a 59-23 per cent majority of Whites disagrees.

•TREATMENT AS HUMAN BEINGS — A decisive 71-25 per cent majority of Blacks feels discriminated against, but 65-28 per cent of Whites don't feel they are.

•OVERALL — Some 55 per cent of Whites feel that Blacks have tried to "move too fast" in racial equality, while 48 per cent of Blacks feel progress has been "too slow."

It is evident that in the confrontation between Jordan and Carter, Blacks and Whites are highly influenced by their own perceptions of how Blacks are being treated in America today.



A rapid rise in White racism is one of the main causes of the 40.4 per cent jobless rate among Black youth.

The growing disaffection that Blacks now show for the President cannot be taken lightly by the White House. In the 1976 Presidential election, Carter won the Black vote by an estimated 86-14 per cent. The Black vote alone gave him a head start of 6.5 percentage points in the final outcome. In the popular vote, Carter won by no more than 2.1 per cent.

Thus, without the Black vote, the President would have lost by 4.4 percentage points. It can be said that the Blacks were an indispensable part of Carter's victory margin last November. □

Dawson 5

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

forced the state to abandon its efforts to seek the death penalty against the Five.

The defense recently won a major victory as the court threw out the "confessions" of the youth — all of which were obtained through blatant police coercion. A former Terrell County police investigator testified that he saw a White Dawson cop point a cocked .357 magnum revolver to the head of defendant Junior Jackson in order to get him to "confess."

Dawson is only some 20 miles from Plains, Georgia, home of President Jimmy Carter. Thrasher said that recently the mother of one of the Five traveled to Plains to ask Carter to intervene on behalf of the Black youth. Told by a Presidential aide that Carter was "too busy" to see her, the woman was advised that the President would wait until a decision was reached in the case before becoming involved.

Aside from ongoing, brutal police repression, Black people in Dawson are also subject to virtual economic slavery, Thrasher said. In Dawson, there are only two kinds of jobs available to Black people — working on large farms or plantations or in plants like Stevens Industries, a peanut shelling and processing plant. At Stevens, the starting salary is $2.10 per hour, and workers must put in 12 hours a day, seven days a week. □

Welfare Plan

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

quickly, as without the food stamp program they will have to again pay taxes for the purchase of food.

Several people at the meeting hurried to point out the vicious reality behind the Carter proposal. Even if Carter does provide the 1.4 million federal jobs he is projecting, less than 23 per cent of those on welfare would be affected, and the majority of these would receive only low-paying part-time jobs.

Finally, it was reported that Carter's proposal has no medical plan attached to it, and new federal national health insurance plans, on which the Carter proposal depends for health care to welfare recipients and their children, may very likely not be passed in Congress.

After a very thorough discussion, which showed that recipients and their organizations had done their homework, the meeting voted unanimously to reject the entire Carter proposal.

"We cannot be about the business of suggesting small improvements and by doing so giving support to a proposal that spells disaster for the men, women and children now receiving public aid," said one woman.

The meeting agreed that the only alternative that would be acceptable would be to establish a guaranteed minimum income at or above the poverty level, defined recently by the Department of Labor at $9,000 a year for a family of four. This is in strong contrast to the Carter proposal which would give the same single parent family of four a cash grant of $4,200 a year with the promise, but not the reality, of a job to supplement their income. □



Angry welfare mothers march against cutbacks in benefits.

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"Release"

After successfully coming to the defense of an inmate who refused to be trampled over by guards at the Alameda County Jail, Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton awaits his release from false incarceration on a trumped-up manslaughter charge in August, 1971. As we see in this excerpt from Revolutionary Suicide, *Huey had mixed feelings about his release knowing that many of those he left behind might not ever be released from jail.*

Still no one moved. Then the other cop turned to me and said, "Newton, did you have something to say to me?" I went back to the bars and spoke to him in a low voice, telling him that he was wrong because he had provoked the whole thing. It was a matter of saving face now, I said, and Nice Man also had to save face and not be intimidated. They could both save face by a compromise: I would try to convince Nice Man to move to another tank with the same facilities as B tank. In this way, they would still be in authority, but Nice Man would not be punished, which was best, because he had been right all along. If they would not accept this plan, trouble was certain.

Since I was going to court to be released the next day, I really did not want a battle, but I had made up my mind to be involved if it was forced on me. I was not going to let them take Nice Man to the hole without a fight.

While I talked, the police gathered around and listened. Finally, they accepted the plan and promised they would not jump Nice Man once he came out of his cell and that they would not put him in the hole. Then I went over to Nice Man and explained the plan to him. At first he refused, then reluctantly agreed to go out, dropping his weapon inside his cell and walking down the hall with the guards close behind. We listened for scuffling but heard nothing.

About fifteen minutes after the incident, this same Black cop came back and ordered everyone to roll in. Then, after the inmates were locked up, he called me to the bars and informed me that I would be isolated the next day. When I asked him why, he cited the incident. Was he saying that I was responsible for the incident, I asked.

No, he said; my presence was the reason they resisted as one group. I told him that I doubted that I was the cause of their united action. The prisoners showed their solidarity because they were tired of being mistreated and pushed around. As for me, I went on to say, I could do time anywhere, including the hole, because I did not have long to stay. "So move me wherever you want to," I told him. "There is no argument whatsoever."

Then I added that he did not have to wait until the next day; I could go right away because I wanted to get situated at once and be comfortable. I do not like to move once I get settled in a cell. He began to excuse himself, saying, "It's not my fault; it's already on the movement sheet that you have to be isolated anyway. You can wait for the next shift to isolate you in the morning." But I told him no explanation was necessary; they could move me right away.

BLUFF

Actually, the hole was a bluff. They had me scheduled to go to Little Death Row, around the corner, and took me there that night. When I arrived, I found my friend McPherson and two other guys, one of them a brother with a murder beef on him, who was a real psych case.

He should not have been in jail but in a hospital, or rather, in good hands, because the hospitals are no good. He was obsessed with his earlier time in a hospital, where they filled him with poison and gave him shock treatments. Back in a hospital he felt sure he would die.

He had earlier killed a guy on the street who approached him the wrong way and put his hands on him, a violation of the code on the block. For people like that he



BPP Founder and President HUEY P. NEWTON, who is on trial once again in the ongoing government plot to destroy him.

BPNS photo

explained that he kept a sharp knife, sitting on his porch, sharpening his knife with a stone all day long, watching to make sure that no pervert messed with the little girls in his neighborhood.

The new murder beef went like this: one day as he sat in a restaurant talking to a lady friend, some guy rushed up and poked his finger on his chest, saying, "Don't talk to my woman." When the guy did that, the brother slit his throat. He did not want to be in jail, and he feared returning to the hospital. As far as the hospital was concerned, he was right to be fearful, but he did need help; he should not have been in jail.

The other White guy had been on Death Row in Quentin for a few years before his reversal. He was preparing to go to trial again. McPherson, the fourth guy, was my old friend, convicted again, and waiting for sentencing. He thought he had little chance of escaping Big Death Row.

Little Death Row was a depressing experience. When I had been there before, I was facing the gas chamber, too, and felt more a part of it. We were all in the same thing, McPherson, myself, and another guy who is now on Big Death Row.

Back then, I had accepted Little Death Row as a thing to be dealt with. But now I would be on the streets in a few hours while the others might never walk out.

Knowing I could do little for them left me feeling like an outsider, and also privileged, and I never like to feel privileged. But they all wished me luck. I bedded down for the night with these things going around in my mind, knowing that it was the last night that I would spend in jail for some time. It had been a long day, and I rested well.

The next morning I had to be in court at 9:15. My attorneys came early, and we talked for a short time until I was herded into an elevator with so many other inmates we could hardly breathe. They were all interested in my case, and knowing that I would be out soon, asked me questions and tried to find out if I would do errands for them and other favors. On the fifth floor we were placed in holding cells while we waited for the court session to begin. My name was called first.

As I entered the packed courtroom, the first people I saw were Charles Garry, Fay Stender, and Barney Dreyfus at the attorney's table. Behind them were my family and friends and quite a few reporters I had come to know over the past two years.

TO BE CONTINUED



"Mankind," says the U.N. Declaration of the Rights of the Child, "owes the child the best it has to give."

DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

As schools open across the nation, accompanied by turmoil and social upheaval over bogus questions of busing and integration — while the true goal of quality education for all is all-too-often ignored — THE BLACK PANTHER reprints the "Declaration of the Rights of the Child," adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly on November 20, 1959. The spirit of this document, as well as the spirit in which it is being reprinted, is reflected in the Preamble: "Mankind owes the child the best it has to give."

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter, reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, and in the dignity and worth of the human person, and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas the United Nations has, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, proclaimed that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Whereas the child, by reason of his physical and mental immaturity, needs special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth,

Whereas the need for such special safeguards has been stated in the Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child of 1924, and recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the statutes of specialized agencies and international organizations concerned with the welfare of children,

Whereas mankind owes to the child the best it has to give,

Now therefore,
The General Assembly
Proclaims this Declaration of the Rights of the Child to the end that he may have a happy childhood and enjoy for his own good and for the good of society the rights and freedoms herein set forth, and calls upon parents, upon men and women as individuals and upon voluntary organizations, local authorities and national governments to recognize these rights and strive for their observance by legislative and other measures progressively taken in accordance with the following principles:

PRINCIPLE 1

The child shall enjoy all the rights set forth in this Declaration. All children, without any exception whatsoever, shall be entitled to these rights, without distinction or discrimination on account of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, whether of himself or of his family.

PRINCIPLE 2

The child shall enjoy special protection, and shall be given opportunities and facilities, by law and by other means, to enable him to develop physically, mentally, morally, spiritually and socially in a healthy and normal manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity. In the enactment of laws for this purpose the best interests of the child shall be the paramount consideration.

PRINCIPLE 3

The child shall be entitled to grow and develop in health; to this end special care and protection shall be provided both to him and to his mother, including adequate pre-natal and post-natal care. The child shall have the right to adequate nutrition, housing, recreation and medical services.

PRINCIPLE 4

The child shall be entitled from his birth to a name and a nationality.

PRINCIPLE 5

The child who is physically, mentally or socially handicapped shall be given the special treatment, education and care required by his particular condition.

PRINCIPLE 6

The child, for the full and harmonious development of his personality, needs love and understanding. He shall, wherever possible, grow up in the care and under the responsibility of his parents, and in any case in an atmosphere of affection and of moral and material security; a child of tender years shall not, save in exceptional circumstances, be seperated from his mother. Society and the public authorities shall have the duty to extend particular care to children without a family and to those without adequate means of support. Payment of state and other assistance towards the maintenance of children of large families is desirable.

PRINCIPLE 7

The child is entitled to receive education, which shall be free and compulsory, at least in the elementary stages. He shall be given an education which will promote his general culture, and enable him on a basis of equal opportunity to develop his abilities, his individual judgement, and his sense of moral and social responsibility, and to become a useful member of society.

The best interests of the child shall be the guiding principle of those responsible for his education and guidance; that responsibility lies in the first place with his parents.

The child shall have full opportunity for play and recreation, which should be directed to the same purposes as education; society and the public authorities shall endeavour to promote the enjoyment of this right.

PRINCIPLE 8

The child shall in all circumstances be among the first to receive protection and relief.

PRINCIPLE 9

The child shall be protected against all forms of neglect, cruelty and exploitation. He shall not be the subject of traffic, in any form.

The child shall not be admitted to employment before an appropriate minimum age; he shall in no case be caused or permitted to engage in any occupation or employment which would prejudice his health or education, or interfere with his physical, mental or moral development.

PRINCIPLE 10

The child shall be protected from practices which may foster racial, religious and any other form of discrimination. He shall be brought up in a spirit of understanding, tolerance, friendship among peoples, peace and universal brotherhood and in full consciousness that his energy and talents should be devoted to the service of his fellowmen. □

Lagos Declaration Calls For Increased Isolation Of South African Apartheid

Below, THE BLACK PANTHER excerpts from the text of the Lagos Declaration, the historic document adopted by the World Conference for Action Against Apartheid, sponsored jointly by the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), and the government of Nigeria, which met in Lagos, Nigeria, from August 22 to 26.

The Conference reiterates the universal abhorrence of apartheid and racism in all its forms and manifestations and the determination of the international community to secure its speedy elimination.

The Conference reaffirms support and solidarity for the oppressed peoples of southern Africa and their national liberation movements, and the commitment of governments and peoples of the world to take actions to contribute towards the eradiction of apartheid.

Apartheid, the policy of institutionalized racist domination and exploitation, imposed by a minority regime in South Africa, is a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It rests on the dispossession, plunder, exploitation and social deprivation of the African people since 1652 by colonial settlers and their descendants. It is a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind.

It has resulted in immense suffering and involved the forcible moving of millions of Africans under special laws restricting their freedom of movement; and the denial of elementary human rights to the great majority of the population, as well as the violation of the inalienable right to self-determination of all of the people of South Africa.

This inhuman policy has been enforced by ruthless measures of repression and has led to escalating tension and conflict.

The apartheid regime in South Africa is the bastion of racism and colonialism in southern Africa and is one of the main opponents of the efforts of the United Nations and the international community to promote self-determination and independence in the area.

It has continued illegally to occupy the territory of Namibia, for which the United Nations has a special responsibility, and extended apartheid to that international territory.

It (South Africa) has sustained and supported the illegal racist minority regime in Rhodesia, and has constantly resorted to threats against neighboring independent African states and violations of their sovereignty. Since the end of colonial rule in Angola and Mozambique it has engaged in a series of acts of aggression against neighboring states and has connived at acts of aggression by the illegal regime in Rhodesia.

Its massive invasion of Angola and constant violations of the territorial integrity of Zambia have been condemned by the United Nations Security Council. It continues to violate the territorial integrity of neighboring independent African states.

The policies and actions of the South African regime have already created an explosive situation in the whole of southern Africa and events have moved into a phase of an acute crisis. The apartheid regime has intensified its military arsenal and the production of nuclear weapons is within its reach. The possession of this arsenal and the acquisition of nuclear weapons by this racist and aggressive regime constitutes a menace to all independent African states and the whole world.

The World Conference recalls with admiration the valiant efforts of the South African people for many decades for an end to racial discrimination and for the establishment of a non-racial society. By their courageous struggle at heavy sacrifice, the South African people, under the leadership of their national liberation movement, have made a significant contribution to the purposes of the United Nations.

The Conference calls upon governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify the campaign for the further isolation of the apartheid regime with a view to complementing the efforts of the South African people and their national liberation movement and to ensure:

(a) the immediate and total elimination of the policy and practice of apartheid and granting equal rights to all its inhabitants, including equal political rights;

(b) the termination of all measures, under whatever name, which forcibly seperate elements of the population on the basis of race;

(c) the dismantling of the system of apartheid and the policy of bantustanization, and abrogation of all racially discriminatory laws and measures;

(d) the ending of repression against the opponents of apartheid, and the immediate and unconditional release of all persons imprisoned, detained, restricted or exiled for their opposition to apartheid;

(e) the exercise, freely and on the basis of equality, of the inalienable right to self-determination of the people of South africa as a whole;

(f) the removal of the illegal South African forces of occupation in Namibia and compliance by the apartheid regime with the relevant Security Council resolutions. . . □



Azanian youth have been viciously murdered by South African police trying to quell rising opposition to apartheid.

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal institutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, when ever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.



Puerto Rican nationalists.

U.N. Decolonization Committee Postpones Action On Puerto Rico

(United Nations) — In a diplomatic victory for the U.S., the United Nations Decolonization Committee decided last week it will wait until next year to consider a Cuban resolution demanding self-determination and independence for Puerto Rico, now a U.S. commonwealth.

The Decolonization Committee voted 11 to 7 for an Australian motion to postpone action on the resolution. There were four absentions. Tanzania and Congo were absent.

The United States, which boycotted the talks, waged an intense behind-the-scenes campaign to get the Cuban resolution side-tracked.

The U.S. insists the Committee has no competence to discuss the future of the Caribbean island.

As submitted by Cuba, the resolution:

•"Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence."

•Urges the U.S. "to take immediate steps...to enable the people of Puerto Rico to exercise fully their rights to self-determination and independence."

•Calls on the U.S. "to refrain from taking any measure that could abridge, weaken or steer the free decisions of the Puerto Rican people concerning their political status, including the exploitation of the mineral and energy resources of Puerto Rico.

•"Demands the immediate and unconditional release of the five nationalist patriots held in U.S. prisons.

•"Decides to keep the colonial situation in Puerto Rico under constant review."□

"CONFERENCE OF THE CONSCIENCE OF THE WORLD"

111 NATIONS UNITE TO STEP UP CAMPAIGN AGAINST APARTHEID

(Lagos, Nigeria) - Billed as "a conference of the conscience of the world," the World Conference For Action Against Apartheid, which met here late last month, adopted a Declaration calling for an international campaign to intensify the isolation of the White apartheid regime of South Africa.

The Lagos Declaration outlines 34 measures by which to cut off economic and military aid from Western countries that enables the White minority South African regime to remain in power. (See centerfold for excerpts from the text of the Lagos Declaration.)

Organized by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Nigerian government, the August 22-26 Apartheid Conference brought together representatives of 111 governments, including three heads of state and more than 40 foreign ministers and other cabinet officials.

Leslie O. Harriman of Nigeria, chairperson of the U.N. Special Committee Against Apartheid, said concerning the role of the World Apartheid Conference:

"The time has come for the international community to pledge to stamp out apartheid, a refined form of slavery, as it abolished the slave trade a century ago. The Special Committee hopes that the Lagos Conference will provide the forum for such a solemn pledge by governments and peoples."



Azanian workers in line for meager meal and (right) impoverished Azanian child of South African "township." At recent world conference in Lagos, Nigeria, apartheid was denounced by 111 nations.

The World Conference, Harriman continued to explain, would not discuss a program of action against apartheid since such a program was formulated by the U.N. Special Committee last year and subsequently adopted by the General Assembly.

The goal, the Nigerian U.N. delegate said, was to have the Conference adopt "a simple declaration upholding the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people to eradicate apartheid and establish a non-racial society; and pledging unequivocal support by the international community to enable them to attain the right of self-determination of all the people of South Africa, irrespective of race, color or creed."

In adition to plenary sessions, the Apartheid Conference created a Commission to consider proposals for further action against apartheid. In its report, the Commission focused on organizing increased political and material support to the Black people of South Africa and their liberation movements and the implementation of U.N. resolutions.

Among the speakers at the historic Conference were Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda;

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BAY AREA REPORTER'S EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT

PEOPLE'S MOZAMBIQUE: REVOLUTION IN TRANSITION

"We fought a war without days of rest. We must engage in the battle for national reconstruction in the same spirit."

So spoke esteemed Mozambican President Samora Machel last year in calling upon his countrymen to carry through in their revolutionary zeal from the stage of armed struggle to the reconstruction of their homeland. Recently, Bay Area reporter Steve Talbot had the honor of visiting the militant People's Republic of Mozambique to observe firsthand the critical problems and advances achieved in this new stage of the struggle. Part 1 follows.

PART I

In Maputo last month, U.S. Ambassador to Mozambique Willard Depree told me: "You know what I keep telling them back at the State Department? I tell them we've got to deal with the Samora Machels of the world because there are going to be a whole lot more of them."

Like it or not, Depree said, the U.S. must live with the fact that FRELIMO guerrilla leader Machel is now president of Mozambique, a radical African state which has openly embraced Marxism-Leninism.

"That's their choice," Depree shrugged, "we can't reverse this. Machel and FRELIMO are firmly in control here."

After waging a 10-year guerrilla war against Portuguese colonial rule, FRELIMO took power June 25, 1975. In just over two years of independence, Mozambique has already become deeply involved in the turbulent politics of southern Africa and has begun to play an important role in African affairs in general.

"Mozambique could well become a pacesetter in Africa," commented David Ottaway of the *Washington Post* earlier this year when FRELIMO at its Third Congress declared itself a Marxist-Leninist party.

The *Post* added: "Some Western observers think they may be witnessing the birth of 'Afrocommunism.' If so, it seems to be an extremely nationalistic brand of communism, probably as independent-minded and troublesome to Moscow as Eurocommunism is proving to be."

Ambassador Depree agreed: "Sure FRELIMO's Marxist, but they keep their distance from Moscow. They're very independent, pro-Third World."

A well-informed veteran African journalist advised me to watch Mozambique closely in the next few years. "The '50's in Africa was the decade of Nkrumah," he said. "The '60's belonged to Nyerere, and the man of the '70's is Samora Machel. He is a real revolutionary with enormous charisma, energy and intelligence. Machel and FRELIMO will have a major impact on Africa."







The Mozambican people, led by President SAMORA MACHEL and FRELIMO, are rebuilding their country from the ravages of a protracted armed struggle and 500 years of Portuguese imperialism.

During a two-week visit last month, I found that FRELIMO has already begun to transform Mozambique, although it faces enormous obstacles in trying to mobilize and develop the country.

Mozambique is burdened with the legacy of 500 years of Portuguese colonialism: it is a poor, underdeveloped country of nine million people plagued by a 90 per cent rate of illiteracy. The Portuguese were notorious for their failure to provide schools or medical services for the vast majority of the African population. At independence, there were less than 100 doctors in the entire country and most of them served the Whites in the cities.

Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, is a colonial anomaly. In a predominatly rural, poverty-stricken country, it is a modern

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AFRICA IN FOCUS

South Africa

South African police fired rifle and pistol shots last week at Black students in Soweto "township" protesting new government-imposed registration requirements. Over 200 students demonstrating at Jabulani Junior School were dispersed by club-swinging riot policemen. Police officials reported that on September 6, the opening day of classes, there was "no attendance at all" at the 40 secondary schools taken over by the White apartheid regime after a month-long student boycott against the racist and inferior education provided for Black school children. The over 700 Black teachers in the schools have joined with the students and are refusing to teach their classes.

Africa

The African continent has been hit harder by the current world economic recession than any other continent in the world, the head of the International Labor Organization (ILO) said last week. ILO Director General Francis Blanchard said that the removal of mass unemployment and poverty remained "one of the heaviest and most intractable tasks" facing African states. In a report presented to the Fifth African Regional Conference held late last month in the Ivory Coast, Blanchard explained that: (1) of the world's 29 poorest countries, 18 are in Africa; (2) in 1972, 69 per cent of the total African population was seriously poor and 39 per cent destitute; (3) of the total African labor force of 140 million, over 60 million are jobless — 10 million in urban areas and over 50 million in rural regions; and (4) since 1965 food production per inhabitant has declined in 29 out of 47 countries.

Tanzania/Cuba

The Cuban government has given 80 scholarships for Tanzanians to study medicine, denistry and pharmacy in Cuba next year, the *Daily News* of Tanzania reports. The agreement was made following a recent visit by a Cuban delegation to Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, where the Cubans met with Tanzanian Health Ministry officials. The six-year courses will be provided to 50 medical students, 20 in denistry and 10 in pharmacy.



Azanian mother with her child.

VORSTER PROPOSAL

New South African Constitution Attempts To Divide And Rule

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - South African "Prime Minister" John Vorster has labored and brought forth a constitutional monstrosity.

And the racist, ruling National Party just might be unrealistic enough to think it could work.

At issue is the increasingly untenable position of some 4.3 million Whites who politically, socially and ecomonically oppress 18.6 million Blacks, 2.4 million "Coloreds" (persons of mixed descent) and 750,000 Asians, mostly Indians.

In essence, the Whites need allies. Thus, a year and a half ago Vorster ordered a cabinet-level committee to devise some constitutional changes which would strengthen the White minority in its developing confrontation with the increasingly militant Black majority, particularly the 10 million Africans who live and work outside the racist-inspired "homelands," or bantustans.

The changes, advocated by Vorster at a National Party meeting in Cape Town last week, amount to extending a token degree of political responsibility to the "Coloreds" and Asians, while continuing to completely exclude the Blacks — who comprise over 70 per cent of the population — from any political role, reports the *Guardian*.

The new plan would "elevate" the existing and virtually powerless "Colored" and Asian assemblies to the status of parliaments, separate but allegedly "equal" to the White parliament. The first two groups, however, would be

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 24

U.S. RETAINS KEY AUTHORITY OVER WATERWAY

PROTESTERS GREET SIGNING OF PANAMA CANAL TREATY



(Washington, D.C.) — Amidst strong opposition from both progressives and reactionaries in the U.S. as well as the Panamian people, President Carter and Panamian leader General Omar Torrijos Herrera last week signed the controversial Panama Canal pacts.

Under the terms of the two separate agreements signed at a lavish state ceremony at the headquarters of the Organization of American States (OAS) here on September 7, Panama will assume full operational authority over the canal by the year 2,000. However, t e U.S. will continue to have autnority over the canal by the year 2,000, However, the U.S. will continue to have the right to intervene militarily against any threat to the 533 square-mile zone.

Even as the treaty was being signed before representatives of 26 Western Hemisphere countries—Cuba was the only OAS member not present at the ceremony— a crowd of some 2,000 demonstrators gathered acorss the street from the White House.

The protestors, representing a coalition of about 30 human rights organizations, conducted a chanting march on the sidewalk in front of the Executive Mansion criticizing repression by military dictators in Latin America as well as U.S. failure to relinquish total control of the Canal to the Panamian people.

Before the signing took place, about 100 right-wing demonstrators held a rally against the Canal agreement a block from OAS headquarters. Howard Phillips, national director of the Conservative Caucus , told the demonstrators, "President Carter is a human rights hypocrite for collaborating with the present regime in Panama."

In Panama City, Panama, dozens of stone-throwing protestors were arrested and at least 30 injured when Panamians opposed to the new agreement clashed with riot police outside the

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"FIGHTING FOR AND WITH THE PEOPLE"

Z.A.N.U. Commemorates 14 Years Of Armed Struggle In Rhodesia

The following press release was issued on August 8 by Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) Secretary-General Robert Mugabe in Maputo, Mozambique, on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of ZANU's founding and the armed struggle to overthrow the White racist Rhodesian regime.



Zimbabwean freedom fighters have sworn to destroy the White minority regime of Rhodesia.

"On August 8, 1963, ZANU was formed, and with its formation were laid the foundations of the armed struggle and the people's revolution in Zimbabwe whose ultimate objective is the establishment of a People's Republic of Zimbabwe.

"Over the years and despite successive concerted imperialist attempts and intrigues to stem the tide of our revolution by neutralizing our armed struggle and thus frustrating the will of the Zimbabwe masses, ZANU has, in the face of extreme odds and in circumstances of untold hardship, continued to steer the revolutionary course, thus keeping the revolutionary torch burning and kindling the revolutionary hopes of many a Zimbabwean.

Through ZANU, victory over

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

O.C.S.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

learning, *why* it is relevant and *how* to understand and use specific information.

The School offers a full curriculum to all students which includes Language Arts, Mathematics, Science, Social Science, Art, Music, Physical Education, and Spanish. Primary emphasis is on reading and mathematics.

Field trips are scheduled for all subject areas as part of the curriculum. In addition, each month the students perform plays written by themselves.

Parent participation in School functions and programs is crucial. Parents are asked to contribute 12 hours monthly to a School activity of their choice.

The Youth Committee is an elected student body that assists in coordinating the following activities:

•The Youth Store— an in-school store run by the students.

•KIDS — the children's radio program.

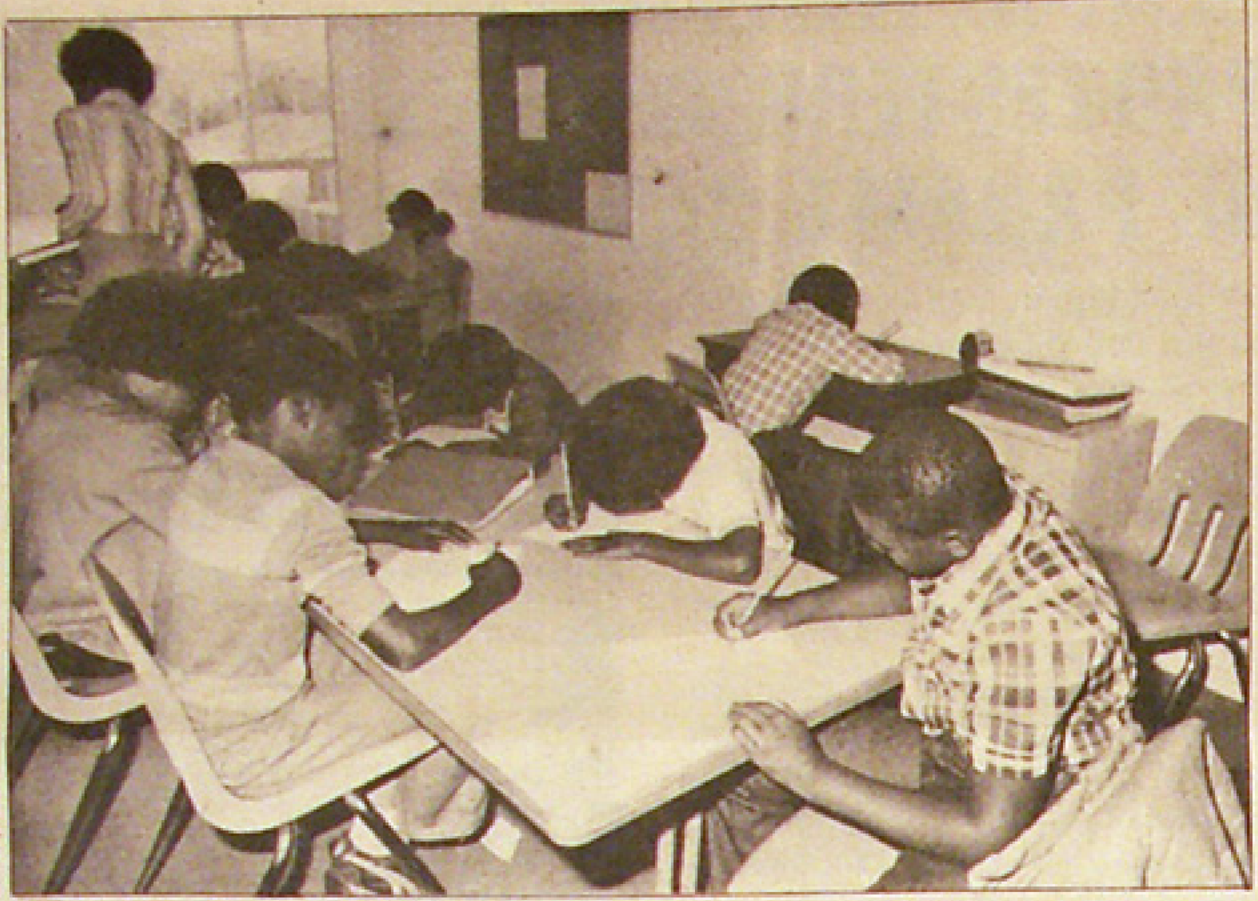
•The Newsletter — edited, written and illustrated by students.

•The Justice Board — a body that handles the children's interrelations and their understanding of school rules.

Nutrition is a primary factor in a student's ability to concentrate and learn. Children at the OCS, are served three well-balanced meals each day. Provisions are made for children's specific allergies and other dietary problems.

The School Health Service Program provides preventative medical care; referrals and appointments; and emergency care. Complete physical examinations include dental, vision, hearing and speech screenings.

The Oakland Community School has three 16-passenger school buses, driven by certificated bus drivers, for transporting children to and from school.□



BPINS photo

Oakland Community School students are given a full curriculum which includes Language Arts, Mathematics, Science, Social Science, Art, Music, Physical Education and Spanish.

Chicago Schools

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

are demanding an end to the transfer plan, saying they won't permit even one Black student to enter Bogan-area schools.

The racists carry signs saying "Resist," "Never," and "I'm White, and I'll fight."

•A White Southwest Side cop, A.A. Majerczyk, told school board members and the press that "Many police officers can be expected to get the 'blue flu' when called in to protect school buses." This threat to aid racist attacks on Black students was dismissed by Police Superintendent James Rochford as an exercise in "free speech," the *Militant* reports.□

World Scope

Netherlands

(Assen, Netherlands) — An armed and angry South Moluccan community, protesting the railroading of eight of their compatriots who were on trial here last week in this northern Dutch town on charges of hijacking a train and seizing a schoolhouse last May, set fire to two schools and battled police for eight hours. Moluccans set fire to two schools with gasoline bombs, destroying one of them, and laid seige to several other buildings before they returned to their homes in the west of the town and barricaded themselves with large logs spread across the roads. More than 100 White Dutch police later smashed into the barricaded Moluccan community to search for weapons and arrested six persons. Police were held back for more than an hour by snipers inside the barricades, and when they broke through, some were pinned down by heavy automatic gunfire, authorities said. State troopers and police, supported by armored cars, police dogs and a helicopter which beamed a powerful spotlight, swept the South Moluccan quarter in a ravaging, house-to-house search for weapons, severely damaging many homes in the process. A Moluccan woman was shot in the head by a Dutch policeman in the attack. In a heavily guarded courtroom a few hours later, a Dutch prosecutor demanded ten-year jail terms for the seven surviving Moluccans involved in the sieges which ended June 11 when Dutch Marines stormed the train in a hail of gunfire. Four years imprisonment was demanded for an eighth Moluccan accused of helping plan the raids. The Moluccan community has denounced the trial as a "farce."

France

(Paris, France) — France gave an irrevocable pledge last week to proceed with the controversial sale of a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant to Pakistan which can produce atomic weapons. The nuclear plant is equipped to seperate quantities of the highly explosive plutonium metal used in most nuclear weapons from the spent fuels used in conventional nuclear power reactors that generate electricity.

To I-Hotel Tenants

Who are these people?

who dared to challenge corporate rights

who braved sanctimonious judges

who braved all the courts
fighting for their homes,

Who are these people?

who fought eviction for nine years

suffering slanderous editorials

lying politicians

suffering police hatred

fighting for their homes,

Who are these people?

who after a brutal eviction

after catching their breath

vow to fight on

for your right and my right

to decent low-cost housing,

Who are they? Who are these people?

They're people who labored

to help build America

They're people whose blood

flowed to defend America

They're much like your aunts and uncles

They're much like our brothers and sisters

They're plain ordinary people

like you and I.

—Nelson Yee





Jamaican reggae star BOB MARLEY is revered in the Caribbean and Africa for his fiery songs that preach revolution.

REGGAE STAR BOB MARLEY DEMANDS REVOLUTION IN THIRD WORLD

(Kingston, Jamaica) — Bob Marley, raised in Kingston's squalid Trenchtown, has become the ambassador of Jamaican reggae, the sound that has swept through the Third World preaching freedom and liberation for the "down pressed."

Since recording his first song, "Judge Not" in 1963, Marley has become the undisputed king of reggae and has gathered a huge following in the Caribbean, Africa and in the large Black communities of England and the U.S.

Marley's fiery songs — "Concrete Jungle," "Rebel Music," "Burnin' and Lootin,' " and "I Shot the Sheriff" — all demand change and "preach revolution should change not come," says writer Jon Bradshaw in a recent magazine article.

With songs filled with lines such as, "Cold ground was my bed last night, rockstone was my pillow too" and "If you are the big tree, we are the small ax sharpened to cut you down," Marley's music has a direct and obvious appeal to oppressed Third World people.

Marley explains, "Look around you, there's a war going on. The system we live in is wrong. We're oppressed, so we sing oppressed songs...It is better to die fighting for your freedom than to be a prisoner all the days of your life.

"We're not talking about burning and looting for material goods," he stressed. "We want to burn capitalistic illusions."

Born in the Jamaican village of Rhoden Hall in 1945, Marley moved to Kingston's Trenchtown — a huge shantytown just outside the main city — at the age of nine. While in school he developed an avid interest in music and was overwhelmed by the sounds that were constantly blaring from the record shops and jukeboxes.

After opening up a record shop with his wife Rita, Marley formed the Wailers. By 1972, the group had released four albums and were the biggest reggae stars in Jamaica. For his efforts Marley made little more than $200.

"In the beginning," he recalls, "everyone robbed and cheated you. There were some bad pirates coming down like Dracula on reggae...I know plenty of artists who were driven mad by Babylon (the oppressor)."

In 1972, Marley signed with Chris Blackwell's Island records and his recordings gained international distribution. Although some of his first albums released in America — "Catch a Fire," "Burnin'," "Natty Dread" and "Rastaman Vibrations" — were not exactly blockbusters, his new album "Exodus" is expected to make it to the top. It is already number one in Jamaica, Germany and England.

The title song of the album was written in response to the campaign slogan, "We know where

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

"Roots" Major Winner At Emmy Awards

(Pasadena, Calif.) — The record-breaking series "Roots," the most-watched television show in history, was a major winner at last week's 29th Annual Emmy Awards presentation here.

The one-week series, based on Alex Haley's phenomenally best-selling book *Roots*, won six major awards after receiving 37 nominations — the most ever received by a TV program.

LOU GOSSETT

Black actor Lou Gossett, who played the role of the African slave Kunta Kinte's best friend "Fiddler," walked away with the Emmy for the best actor in a single performance in drama. Edward Asner, who starred in the now defunct Mary Tyler Moore *Show*, who protrayed a White slave ship captain, and Black actress Olivia Cole each won awards for best supporting actors in a drama.

The "Roots" series also won the award for best limited series and best writing in a dramatic series. David Greene won an Emmy for best director in a dramatic series.

Surprisingly, talented actor Ben Vereen, who played "Chicken George" in the popular television series, did not receive an award. Vereen's portrayal of the proud grandson of Kunta Kinte endeared him to the hearts of millions of Black Americans.

Mozambique

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

city of wide tree-lined avenues, sidewalk cafes, gleaming skyscrapers and luxury hotels. Formerly called Lourenco Marques, the capital was the preserve of Portuguese colonialists — their Lisbon away from home.

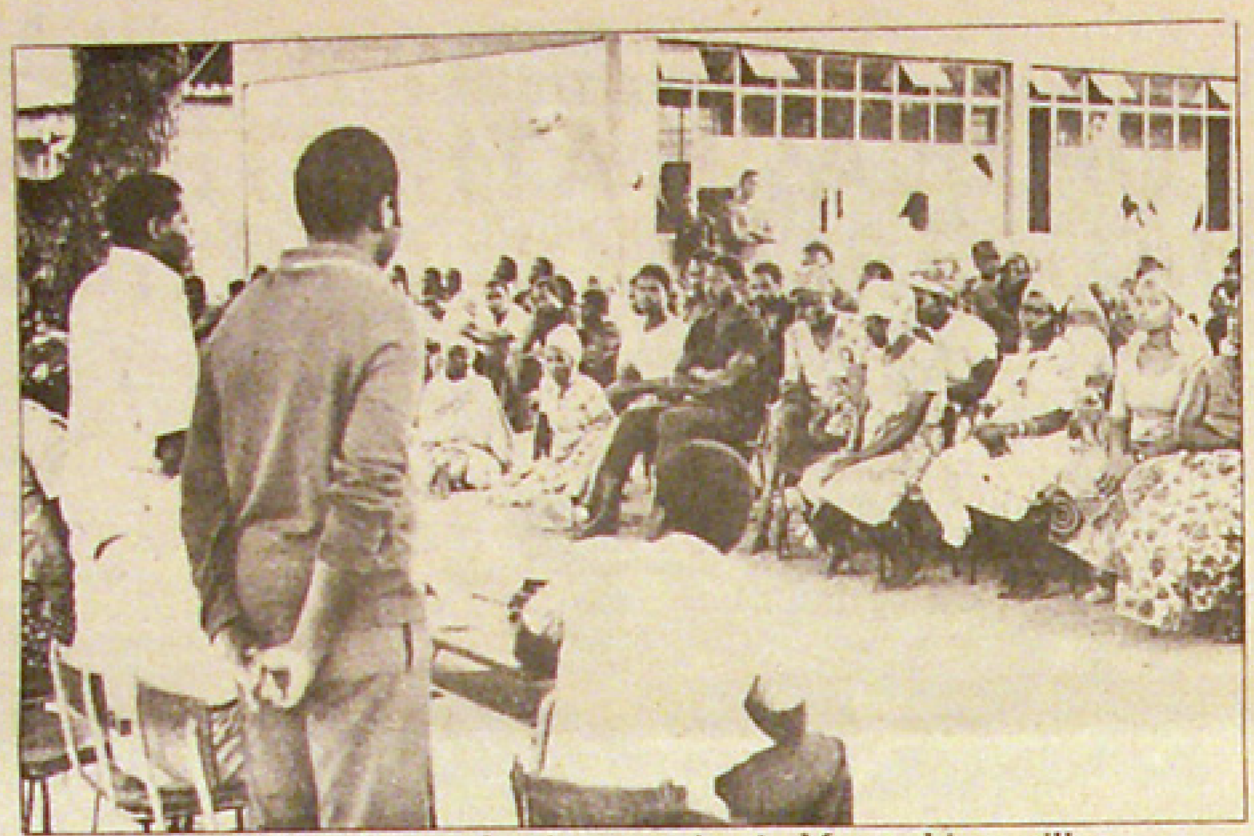
It was also a tourist spa for South Africans who came to enjoy the tropical beaches, dine on jumbo-sized prawns, and see X-rated movies that were banned in Johannesburg.

"CEMENT CITY"

Africans called Lourenco Marques the "cement city" — a white enclave surrounded by a sprawling Black city of crowded mud huts with no sanitation, electricity or running water.

Maputo is now a city in transition. Streets which formerly bore names like "Our Lady of Fatima" or commemorated Portuguese generals are now called "Friedrich Engles Avenue," "Vladimir Lenin Street," and "Ho Chi Minh Avenue." Others are named for FRELIMO martyrs or for African leaders like Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

The walls of the sun-drenched Indian Ocean port are covered with FRELIMO murals and revolutionary slogans, but giant billboards still advertise Coca-Cola and Shell Oil. Elegant restaurants remain open, but most have been nationalized and are managed by their cooks, dishwashers and tuxedo-clad waiters. The colonial words "master" and "boy" have been replaced by "camarada," which is used for everyone from truck drivers to the president.



FRELIMO leader conducting meeting in Mozambican village.

In February, 1976, FRELIMO nationalized housing, abolishing private rents and forbidding individual ownership of more than two homes. Since the law went into effect, more than 100,000 Mozambicans have moved from the slums on the outskirts of Maputo into modern apartments and subdivided villas abandoned by the Portuguese.

Neighborhood committees responsible for relocating people found that the departing Portuguese had deliberately damaged many apartments. Electrical wiring had been torn out, lights smashed, plumbing wrecked. Clean-up and repair crews were mobilized, and FRELIMO launched press and radio campaigns to explain to the new occupants of the "cement city" how to use the modern facilities and how to keep them clean.

One of the most striking things about Maputo under FRELIMO is how calm the city is. Lourenco Marques used to have a reputation as one of the toughest, most crime-ridden cities in Africa, especially in the dock area along what was known as "Sin Street" where prostitutes crowded in front of bars and street brawls were a regular occurrence.

Now most of the bars are boarded up and the prostitutes are gone — reintegrated into society or packed off to rural "re-education" centers guarded by FRELIMO women's brigades.

The people of Maputo are generally casual, friendly and easy to engage in conversation. Compared to a city in the United States, Maputo is remarkably free of racial tension. While Maputo has definitely been "Africanized," there are still thousands of Whites — Mozambicans and foreigners — throughout the city. FRELIMO is militantly anti-colonialist, but not anti-White.

TO BE CONTINUED

Protests Greet Signing Of Panama Canal Treaty

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

country's Foreign Ministry.

Hours later 1,000 American residents of the Canal Zone, dressed in black and carrying candles, staged a 20-minute "march of mourning" in protest of the signing of the treaty. Although the treaty will protect their jobs until they choose to leave, many Americans who live in the Canal Zone believe that Carter has sold them out by agreeing to give up control of the important waterway by the year 2,000.

Addressing the audience — which included former President Gerald Ford and Mrs. Lyndon Johnson, widow of the late President — in the Hall of the americas in the OAS building General Torrijos bluntly stated that it is time to end "a colonial conquest of our country."

Criticized at home and in other seperate treaty on the Canal's nertrality, which, in effect, allows U.S. intervention at any time, the Panamanian leader remarked regarding this issue, "We paid a price for liberation."

Regarding the defense and national security of the Panama Canal, the treaty will give America the permanent right to defend the neutrality of the waterway from any threat, for an indefinite period. In addition, U.S. warships will have the permanent right to travel in the Canal without conditions, also for an indefinite period of time.

Concerning Canal operations, America will maintain control over all lands, waters and installations — including military bases — necessary to manage, operate and defend the Canal. a new agency of the U.S. government will assure this country's control of Canal operations for the rest of the century.

On the effective date of the treaty (six months after it is ratified by the U.S.senate and a plebiscite of the Panamanian people), Panama will assume general territorial jurisdiction over the present Canal Zone.

during the existence of the treaty, Panama will receive an annual payment from toll revenues of 30 cents per ton carried through the Canal, and a fixed sum of $10 million per year and an additional $10 million per year if canal traffic and revenues allow it.

STRONG OPPOSITION

There is strong opposition to the treaty within the Senate, which is expected to begin debate on the agreement early next year. While Ford met with Republican leaders of Congress to urge their support of the document, former California Governor Ronald Reagan was the first of four opposition witnesses to appear before a Senate judiciary subcommittee.□

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

Condemn Carter Greeting Latin American Dictators

(Washington, D.C.) — Progressive Bay Area Congressman Ronald V. Dellums and the Argentine Commission for Human Rights both recently issued strong condemnations of President Carter's recent meeting here with three Latin American dictators.

In protesting the visit of General Jorge Videla of Argentina, General Hugo Bonzer of Bolivia, and General Augusto Pinochet of Chile, Dellums said, "Given the continued widespread abridgement of human rights in these and several other nations in the Americas, I join many of my friends in protesting the dictators' visit..."

The Argentine Commission warned Carter that unless he explicitly and publicly disassociated himself from the brutal practices of the three dictators, he would be lastingly identified with them by world public opinion.

The Commission accused Videla of using the government-controlled media to depict his meeting with Carter as a diplomatic achievement for his military regime. The human rights group further charged that, "The U.S. State Department and the CIA...are consciously downplaying the brutality of the Videla government, and the extent to which it is being actively opposed by the broadest sectors of Argentine society."

The Commission demanded that Videla make public a complete list of all political prisoners and "disappeared persons."

Meanwhile, in Santiago, Chilean President Pinochet arrogantly declared that he would not bend to foreign pressure to lift the "state of siege" emergency rule under which Chileans have lived since the right-wing military coup overthrew the Marxist government of President Salvador Allende four years ago.

"Chile does not beg the applause or international favor of anyone," he said in a televised speech on the anniversary of the coup. He said both the state of siege and the early-morning curfew will continue unchanged.

Racial Slur Stirs Dispute At U.S. Tennis Open

(Forest Hills, N.Y.) — A racial dispute flared here last week when a West Side Tennis Club (WSTC) official attacked the impending move of the U.S. Open tennis championships from Forest Hills, the well-to-do tennis enclave that has been its home for 60 years, to a multi-racial community in Queens.

In a press conference called to present the WSTC's opposition to the move, already set by the U.S. Tennis Association (USTA), William McCullough, a retired captain from the New York City Police Department and a spokesperson for the club, which has hosted the prestigious tournament since 1915, hurled racial slurs at the Corona community where Flushing Meadow Park, the proposed new site, is located.

"When the Open comes to Forest Hills, it comes to an environment that wants it," McCullough said. "Now let's talk about moving from a friendly, cooperative environment and going to an unknown....The people of Corona, 95 per cent are Negro...they will not only have trouble in making the tennis fans come but in getting the community to work with them." In 1970, the Census Bureau reported that Corona had a population of 231,559, and 195,152 were White.

The retired police captain was condemned for using scare tactics by implying that there was some danger to the health and safety of anyone who attended the U.S. Open in the multi-racial community.

Upon hearing McCullough's remarks, W.E. (Slew) Hester, the president of the USTA, rebuked the WSTC official, saying his comments were "in very poor taste."

Arthur Ashe, who is the only Black member of the WSTC and the only Black who has ever won the Open, said he intends to confront McCullough about his remarks. "What he said sounds institutionally racist," the Black tennis star declared. "It sounds like a racial slur if I ever heard one."

This year's tournament — which was won last week by Argentina's Guillermo Vilas who beat Jimmy Connors in the finals — was the subject of numerous protests by anti-apartheid groups and progressive organizations for allowing the participation of White South African players.☐

RACISM, LILY-WHITE TRADITIONS CITED

TOP BLACK ATHLETES SHUN BASEBALL FOR OTHER SPORTS

(New York, N.Y.) — Professional baseball, which once had the pick of the nation's best Black athletes, is having a much harder time acquiring Black talent as opportunities in other sports fields have opened up and Black youths are being turned by the game's ever-present racism.

When baseball's "color barrier" was smashed by Jackie Robinson 30 years ago, baseball was the only sport that grudgingly accepted Black athletes. College, the gateway to professional football and basketball was almost an impossible dream to Black teens at that time.

New York Yankee outfielder Paul Blair comments, "Before, baseball was the only thing; I can't go to college, so I'll play baseball. It was very hard to get to college, especially in the South."

Presently, there are 120 Black ballplayers in professional baseball or 18.9 per cent of the 650 players. In 1972, the number of Black athletes in the major leagues reached a peak of 21.8 per cent.

Despite baseball's claim of "opening its doors" to Blacks, many young Blacks have been turned off by baseball's racism, and its lily-White traditionalism. Many have not forgotten that Lou Brock, after swiping a phenomenal 118 bases to break the major league record, was still denied the National League Most Valuable Player Award. Also, there is still the memory of Curt Flood, blacklisted for standing up for players' rights.

And what Black youth can forget the racist slurs and indignities suffered by Hank Aaron as he chased and finally broke the home run record of 714 set by the "Sultan of Swat," Babe Ruth?

Plus, with this year's firing of Frank Robinson, there are no Black managers in the sport.

Blair explains, "Before, if you had a little bit of baseball talent, you went to the minors...To get out of poverty, you went to play baseball as soon as possible."

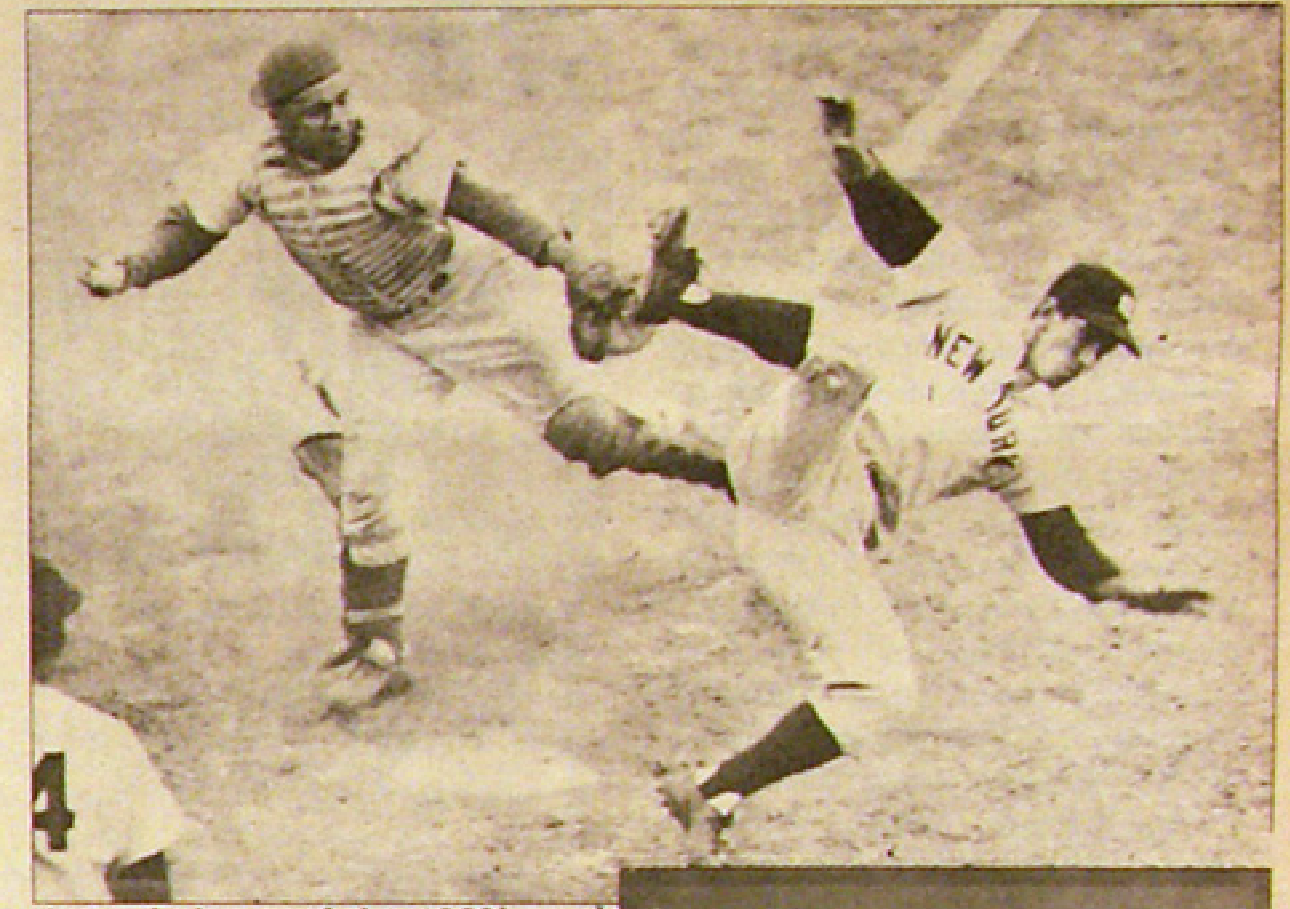
In the National Football League half of the players are Black — as opposed to five Black players in the entire league in 1947. In the National Basketball Association, 68 per cent of the players are Black (207 of 303) compared to 14 per cent in 1956-1957.

According to government figures, the number of Black youths in college increased fivefold from 1964 to 1976 — a direct result of the turbulence of the 1960's and early 1970's. This has opened up more opportunities to young Black people on a very limited scale.

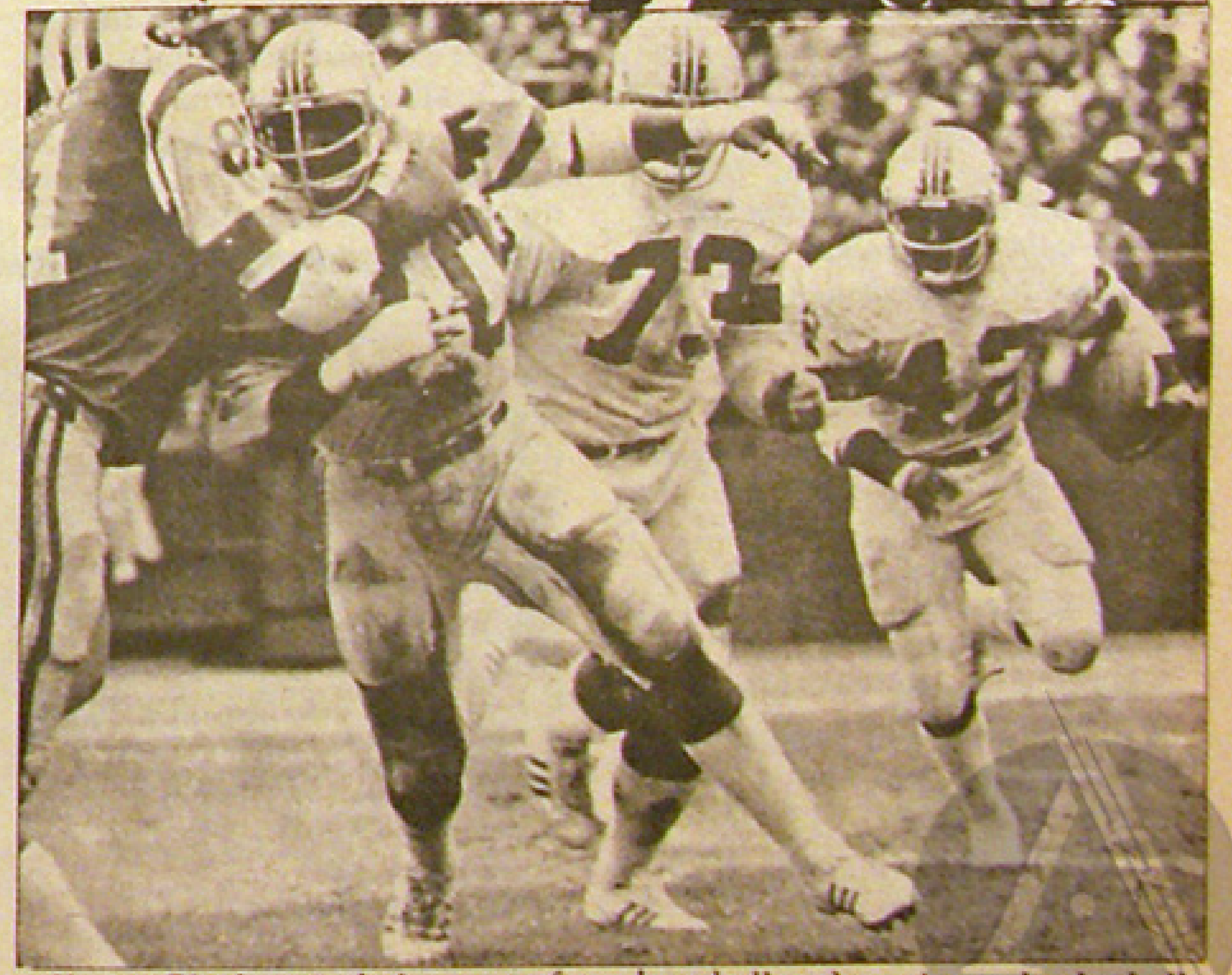
An example is the case of 18-year-old Alvin Ruben, considered one of the top baseball prospects in the nation. The six-foot-six, 225-pound youth has chosen to go to the University of Houston on a football scholarship rather than take his chances in baseball.

"No question, fifteen years ago, I would have signed to play baseball," says Ruben. "I wasn't ready," the youth pointed out, "to go to professional ball. I wanted to go through college life first and get an education."

It seems that baseball, the red-blooded, "All-American" sport, is no longer everyone's "national pastime."☐







Young Blacks are shying away from baseball and turning to basketball and football.

World Conference Against Apartheid

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Nigerian Head of State, Lt. General Olusegun Obasanjo; U. N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim; General Assembly President H. Shirley Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka; William Eteki Mboumoua, administrative secretary-general of the OAU; and Joaquim Alberto Chissano, foreign minister of Mozambique.

Other speakers included the acting president of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) of Azania (South Africa), Potlako K. Leballo; the acting president general of the African National Congress (ANC) of Azania, Oliver Tambo; Sam Nujoma, president of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO); and Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

In his remarks, President Kaunda pointed out that the liberation of Mozambique and Angola and the "impending liberation" of Namibia and Zimbabwe created favorable conditions for international pressure to put an end to apartheid.



Azanian children in South African bantustan. Some 111 nations attending recent conference pledged to increase their efforts to end apartheid.

Lt. General Obasanjo, in an address to the opening session of the Conference, emphasized that there could be no compromise with the brutal apartheid system. "We cannot continue to cooperate with those that benefit from us while at the same time reap large profits" from the victims of apartheid, Obansanjo said.

Concerning steps to be taken to further isolate the South African regime, the Lagos Declaration calls for:

•"the immediate and total elimination of the policy and practice of apartheid and granting equal rights to all its inhabitants, including equal political rights";

•"the ending of repression against the opponents of apartheid, and the immediate and unconditional release of all persons, imprisoned, detained, restricted or exiled for their opposition to apartheid";

•"the removal of the illegal South African forces of occupation in Namibia and compliance by the apartheid regime with the relevant Security Council resolutions";

•"compliance by the South African regime with Security Council resolutions on the question of Rhodesia, and full implementation of sanctions against the illegal, racist, minority regime, including the oil embargo";

•"the immediate cessation by the apartheid regime of its military and nuclear build-up which constitutes a serious danger to international peace and security."□

South Africa

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19
empowered only to deal with matters concerning their own people — and even that would be limited. The White parliament would actualy rule in all matters.

In addition, the constitutional revisions would allow for creation of a central executive council or presidential council which would decide national and international matters. Whites would hold six seats in the 11-member body, with three for "Coloreds" and two for Asians. This gives Whites an automatic majority, of course.

Further, the proposed changes would create a form of presidential system, with the new president exercising extraordinary powers. The multiracial executive council would ultimately be under the control of the president, a job Vorster wants for himself. This would constitute a double insurance for the Whites lest in some entirely unforseen situation, Whites on the council did not vote as a bloc.

Upon learning of the new proposals, South Africa's Black majority — even including more conservative elements — was united in rejecting it completely.□

Z.A.N.U. Commemorates 14 Years Of Armed Struggle

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19
imperialism, colonialism and capitalism has been made certain and, with it, the sure establishment of the state of Zimbabwe completely rid of exploitation, inequality and racism.

"Over the past 14 years the Party has established this broad record of achievements:

"1. A clear definition of the enemy and the choice of the armed struggle as the principal instrument for overthrowing him;

"2. The building of a large and well-trained guerrilla army, Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA), tempered by battle and experience, with an irrevocable commitment to the cause of freedom and independence, and guided by the Party's revolutionary principles and objectives. ZANLA has spearheaded the war and assailed the enemy's sanctuary;

"3. The purposeful advancement of the war in designedly progressive stages in an ever enlarging context in which the broad Zimbabwean masses have been mobilized and united behind the armed struggle. The underlying principle here has always been that freedom and independence being a people's cause, demand a people's struggle and a people's revolution;

"4. A judicious selection of targets of attack, the undoubted effect of which has been to destroy the enemy's military and economic strength, shatter his morale and throw him into disarray;

"5. The constant servicing of the war with newly recruited personnel and improved military equipment. In response to the revolutionary call, thousands of men and women, young and old have swollen the ranks of our army with more awaiting training and drafting, while our military techniques have developed from the use of the spear and shield to that of the sophisticated weapon;

"6. The realization that a people's struggle should be a united struggle has led the Party to forge a practical and revolutionary unity with Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) in the Patriotic Front, with a view to the consolidation of forces and the annihilation of the common enemy, while laying the foundations of a single army to serve as the people's army in an independent Zimbabwe.

"This, indeed, is an astonishing record for any revolutionary party. The people of Zimbabwe take full pride in the successes they have scored against the enemy and in their having effectively destroyed the base of the enemy's citadel, thus bringing victory within sight.



Zimbabwean people's guerrillas.

"Now that the enemy is putting a last-ditch struggle, our own offensive cannot afford to weaken neither can we afford to slacken in our vigilance. For, let it be remembered that Zimbabwe Day is also the eve of that tragic disaster that befell us last year on the 9th of August at Nyazonia, when the enemy, completely callous, murderous and unscrupulous by nature, massacred over 700 refugees.

"The enemy remains bent on his course of genocide, as events within the country and in Mozambique, Botswana and Zambia show.

"Accordingly, we have to toughen our blows, and assail the enemy with greater courage, vigor and resolve, while keeping our guard as close as possible. At the same time we who constitute the same time, we, who constitute a revolutionary vanguard organization have constantly to bear in mind the fundamental principle that fighting a people's struggle means fighting for the people and with the people, and for the people's objective of establishing the People's Republic of Zimbabwe.

"Long live the People's Revotion! Long live the unity of the people! Long live Zimbabwe! Pamberine Chimurenga!"□

Lance

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

for trips to the 1976 Democratic National Convention. If the bank did provide air travel to political parties or candidates for federal campaign purposes, the action could constitute an illegal corporate contribution.

If corporate aircraft were used for personal trips by National Bank executives without the knowledge of the bank's stockholders and deducted from tax payments as a business expense, these trips could constitute potential violations of securities and tax laws.

Committee Chairman Abraham Ribicoff, when asked if Lance would have been confirmed as budget director if the Committee had had all the information it now has, replied, "My feeling is that...it would have been very difficult for him to have been confirmed."

•Robert Bloom, acting U.S. comptroller at the time of Lance's confirmation, sealed damaging information about the Georgian in a bathroom closet safe for eight months to prevent press leaks.

Revelations made public last week concerning Lance, Jimmy Carter's longtime friend whom the President continues to defend despite the overwhelming evidence against the banker, include:

•Comptroller Heimann accused the Lance family of overdrawing their accounts in the sum of two million dollars in the Calhoun bank

•Lance and his wife received some $3.5 million in loans or refinancing over 13 years from a Georgia bank where Calhoun bank maintained a substantial correspondent account.□

Letters to the Editor

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

On the outside (society), oral, human, civil, and equal Constitutional rights have been treated like an unwanted stepchild inflicted with leprosy, and even worse on the inside (prison).

Rufus L. Averhart

BRINGING AWARENESSTOTHEPEOPLE

Dear Editor,

The reason I am corresponding with you is first to say thank you to all the staff of THE BLACK PANTHER for bringing awareness to the people, all the people. But especially for us, the missing segment of the people, who are incarcerated all around the world. For a lot of men here, your paper has given them reasons for living and striving. Yes, your paper has shown us that there are still people in society who are concerned for our safety and well being, and who really understand our struggle, and are helping us in many ways, especially by printing some of our thoughts and beliefs. Your paper lets people know how we are being abused, exploited, brutalized and constantly denied the right to be men.

Comrades, speaking for myself, your paper has made me aware of many things I had no prior knowledge of and I've obtained a better enlightment on a lot of cultures and why people do what they do. Yes, your paper is education to me, and from my heart, I thank you and the staff very much.

I would also like to request to you personally, if theres a possibility that I may obtain THE BLACK PANTHER free of charge. I have no means of paying for it, and the comrade who I received the paper from in the past, has been removed from this unit. I am in segregation, which is a secluded unit from the population. My reason for being here is because I will not stand by and let these pigs harass, brutalize or degrade my comrade brothers or me.

By the way, I am being transferred to a California prison in six months and would like to know if there is anyone I could contact. I wouldsincerelyliketojoin the Party, once I am released. The transfer I am getting, is because these people are tired of me. Before I forget, tell our comrade brother Mr. Huey P. Newton that we are with him in thought, and we are hoping desparately that he be freed. Well once again, we thank the staff for a fantastic newspaper. Keep the paper coming, for we hunger for knowledge.

Respectfully,
A brother in the struggle,

Jose F. Vazquez

You Can Buy THE BLACK PANTHER At The Following Locations

West and North Oakland



Lamp Post	2273 Telegraph Ave.
Sav More Liquor	1333 Peralta
Vince Liquor	1141 Peralta
L & A Liquor	1698 7th St.
Woody Liquor	1812 7th St.
Pon's Market	749 Adeline St.
Danndy Liquor	1321 14th St.
2400 Market	2400 Market
McKinley Liquor	2551 San Pablo Ave.
Blue Bird Liquor	3431 San Pablo Ave.
X-Cel Cleaners	3275 Grove
Clown Liquor	4301 Market St.
Gateway Liquor	5944 San Pablo Ave.
Gallagher Liquor	3849 Grove St.
A & A Liquor	5606 Market
New Rex Liquor	307 Oakland Ave.
M & B Books	MacArthur & Broadway Mall
Alcatraz Liquor	3243 Sactoment Ave.

Bob Marley

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 23

we're going," used by Jamaican President Michael Manley in last December's national elections.

Marley wrote, "Open your eyes and look within, are you satisfied with the life you're living? We know where we're going, we know where we're from, we're leaving Babylon into our father's land."

Prior to singing before 80,000 fans at a campaign rally for Manley, Marley barely escaped an attempt on his life. Many believe the assassination attempt was launched by the right-wing Jamaican Labor Party, who feared the influence Marley could have on the outcome of the election.

Marley is a decout Rastafarian or follower of the religion founded by Marcus Garvey. Garvey, who founded the once-powerful Universal Negro Improvement Association, preached "Africa for Africans" and urged Black Americans "to look to the mother country, where a Black king shall be crowned, for the day of deliverance is near."

Rastafarians believe that they are the Black Hebrews, the true Israelites and that God is Black. Marley's music is tinged with the Rastafarian religion, warning of a terrible and finaljudgment on those who "down press" the people.

Will reggae catch on with Black Americans? Tyrone Downie, the Wailers' keyboard player, comments, "The Blacks in America are into glitter; they're into platform shoes...All that talk of revolution — it vexes them, it vexes them bad."□

New Police Gun

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have been known to walk away after being shot from a conventional .38.

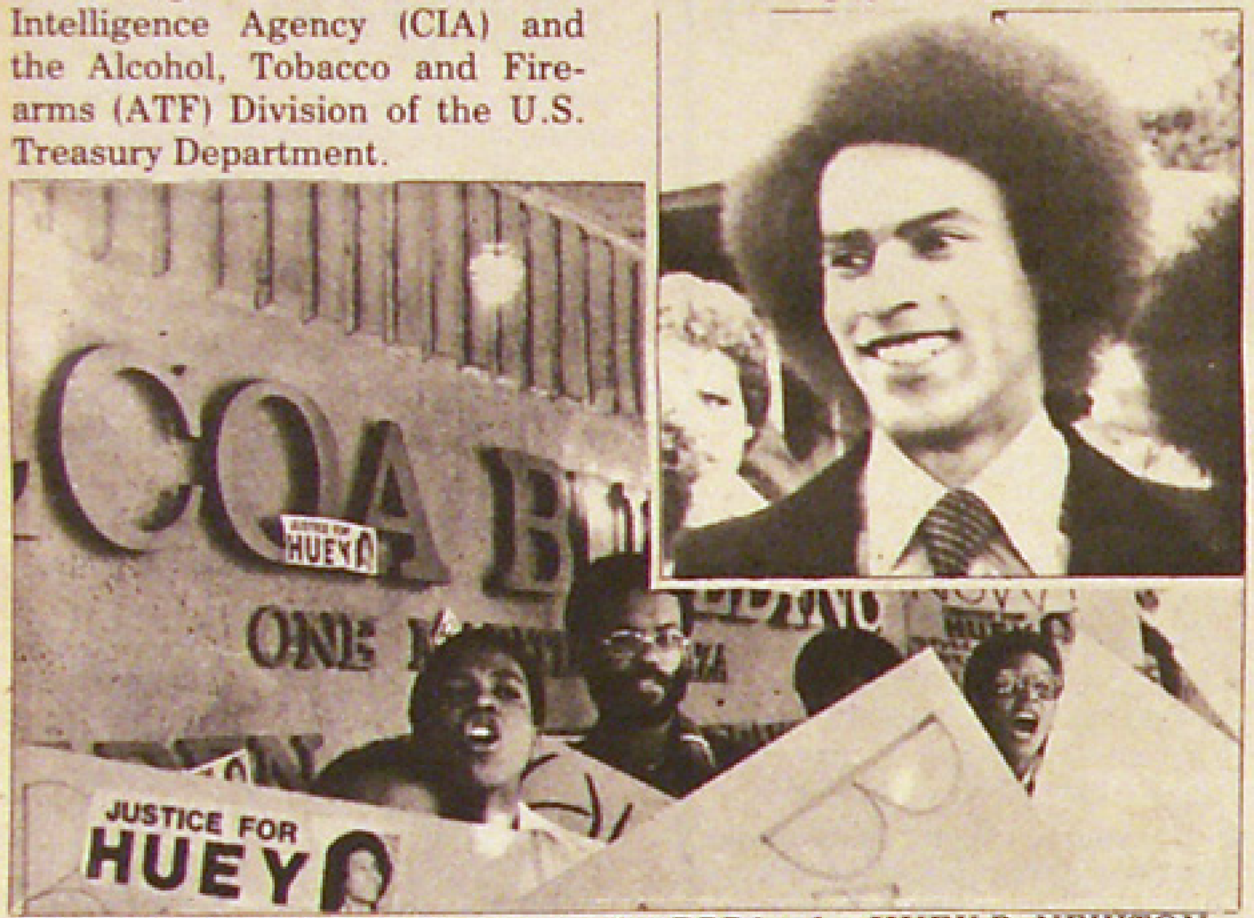
But he said police training dictates no warning shots: "If an officer has to draw his gun, he's pulling it for the reason to kill."

The .38 caliber slugs contain 330 bits of "fine chilled shot" suspended in liquid Teflon, according to Canon, who said they are legal and acceptable under the Geneva convention — unlike hollow point, or so-called dum-dum, bullets.

Clayton has the only California police department so far to order the slugs, which are sold only to police officers, he said. But he said he does sell bullets to individual officers in California for use in their off-duty guns.□

Hearing For Huey P. Newton

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3
San Francisco U.S. Attorney's Office, the Organized Crime Strike Force of the U.S. Attorney's Office, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) Division of the U.S. Treasury Department.



Recent protest demanding justice for BPP leader HUEY P. NEWTON.

The subpoenas represent a continuing effort by Huey and his attorneys to acquire documents from the federal government to prove the ongoing conspiracy to slander, discredit and murder the 35-year-old BPP leader and to destroy the organization he founded 11 years ago.

On August 22, Judge Courtland Arne, acting on a comprehensive 157-page discovery motion submitted one week earlier by Otis, ordered the Alameda County District Attorney's office to produce for defense access locally held law enforcement documents concerning Huey P. Newton, including any information indicating "surveillance, by electronic means or otherwise."

In a compromise Arne, however, made no mention of the state and federal documents held by the 17 law enforcement agencies Otis's discovery motion addressed. Thus, these agencies, though certainly an essential part of the conspiracy against Huey, were exempt from Arne's order. The frame-up — and cover-up — continued.

Cited as part of the justification for the court-ordered subpoenas to the five federal agencies was a sworn affidavit from Walter Niles, president of a company called "1200 Lakeshore, Inc." from the fall of 1971 through the summer of 1975 and thus the person with overall responsibility for the apartmeht building where Huey formerly resided.

Niles' affidavit documents just one example of the "dirty tricks" performed by the FBI against Huey P. Newton:

"2. During this period [1971-75], I became aware through various members of the staff of the building that the rent for Apartment 25-B in the building was being paid by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The rent was paid monthly in cash by a man named Wiseman, whom I believe was an FBI agent.

"3. A man named Roger M. DuClot was the building engineer during this period. DuClot told me that he was being paid as an informant by the FBI, and that he assisted the FBI in installing various electronic devices in the walls of Apartment 25-B which were contiguous with Apartment 25-A. *During this time, Apartment 25-A was occupied by Huey P. Newton.*

"4. DuClot also told me that before the FBI vacated Apartment 25-B, he assisted them in removing electronic devices from the walls, and replastering. I know from my own personal knowledge that, after the FBI vacated the apartment, a very crude job of replastering had been done on certain of the walls."

(Although not explicitly mentioned in Niles' affidavit, the FBI also planted an agent-provocateur in Apartment 25-B, a state prison parolee named Tony Stinnette. In 1972, Stinnette and Oakland police officers engaged in a phony "shootout" in the hallway outside Huey's apartment — a staged but unsuccessful attempt to ruthlessly assassinate Huey.)

In court last Thursday, prosecutor Tom Orloff and Eric Swenson from the U.S. Attorney's Office attempted to minimize the importance of the documehts requested.

Swenson cited several federal regulations prohibiting the release of the files without proper authorization and said that, as far as those materials falling under Justice Department supervision, Attorney General Griffin Bell was aware of the subpoenas and would personally deal with the matter.

Arne then ordered a response by the federal government by September 29.

Originally scheduled for September 14, the preliminary hearing is now continued until October 14, at 8:45 a.m., to be held in Department 6 of the Municipal Court building.□

Young Highlights Abernathy Fundraiser

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gone crazy again?' Realize that you helped put me up to it. You can't stand on a pulpit like this that has been dedicated to truth for 125 years, you can't look out upon a people whose history and traditions have been based only on truth and the ability and willingness to tell it like it is, and then go out into the world and try to obscure reality."

Concerning world affairs, Young declared:

"Africa has not been racist, it has not wanted to drive all Whites out, but that is what gets projected in the American society.

"When I talk to African leaders —





U.N. Ambassador ANDREW YOUNG speaking in San Francisco last week and (right) with civil rights leaders MARTIN LUTHER KING, RALPH ABERNATHY and CHARLES EVERS in the 1960's.

their nation. That's exactly what the thing that they are concerned about is how to build a non-racial society where race is neither a burden nor a privilege, but men and women can be judged by the content of their character and their dedication to the future of their nation. That's exactly what we've been struggling about."

Young, an ordained minister of the United Church of Christ, suggested that America's critical unemployment crisis might be resolved by a better trade balance with unemployment crisis might be resolved by a better trade balance with underdeveloped countries:

"We can never have full employment so long as the economy is functioning at 75 to 80 per cent. If the other 20 per cent is going to be utilized, it's not going to work making more luxuries and junk for you and me. It's going to be utilized by meeting the basic necessities of the children of God throughout the rest of the world.

"Think of all the people who could be put to work in this country preparing the things that are necessary for them to have the kind of society they want."

He said he considered his work at the U.N. as a "continuation of the demonstrations...making justice a reality in our time."

Young concluded:

"Tonight we are celebrating the conditional pulling together of a church tradition, a civil rights tradition, an international tradition, and realizing it's basically one and the same thing.

"We sing a song "Freedom is a Constant Struggle'; we struggle so long that we must be free. In Mozambique they say 'A Luta Continua,' which means 'The Struggle Continues.' "

During his brief speech, Dr. Abernathy thanked the congregation for so graciously donating to help erase a campaign debt of $54,000 incurred in a losing effort to gain the Atlanta Congressional seat vacated earlier this year by Ambassador Young.

Rev. Abernathy pledged that he, too, would "continue the struggle," commenting that "nobody's going to turn me around."□

A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution." — Huey P. Newton



FREE FOOD PROGRAM

GEORGE JACKSON MEDICAL CLINIC

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM

(Being implemented)
Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM

(Being implemented)
Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM

Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

SHOE PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)
Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM

Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.



FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

PEOPLE'S FREE LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM

Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT (S.A.F.E.) PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

FREE PEST CONTROL

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS

Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Oakland Community School.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental facilities at the earliest ages.



OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL







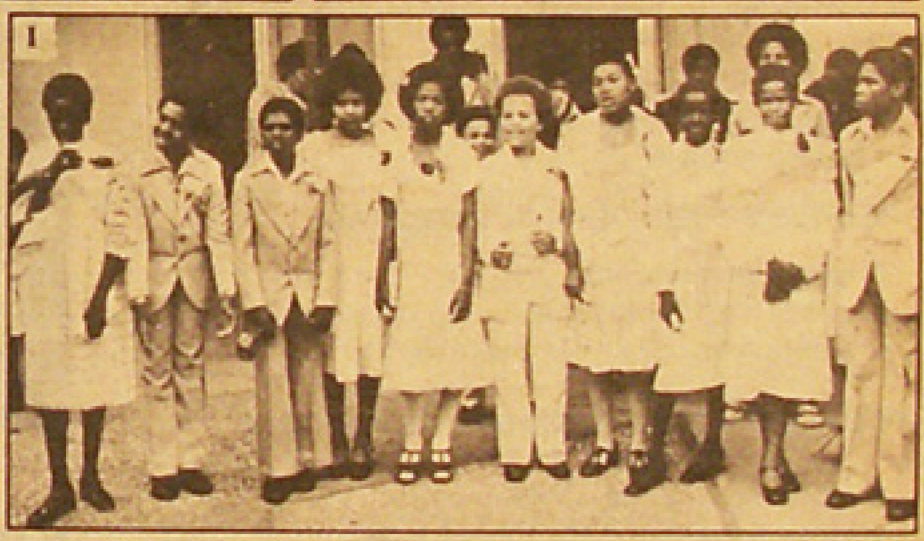














BPINS photos

OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL BEGINS 7th YEAR



(A) First class of the Oakland Community School (formerly the Intercommunal Youth Institute) on the steps of original school building in Berkeley in 1971; (B) OCS instructor conducting class outdoors in 1972; (C) Children at the OCS in 1973 receive the individual attention that is almost non-existent in many urban public schools; (D) HUEY P. NEWTON, the prime motivator for the creation of the OCS, with staff and children in 1974 photo; (E) Studious OCS youth in 1974 busily at work in the classroom; (F) Children in primary skills class in 1975 listen attentively; (G) 1976 OCS graduating class; (H) Level 7 students presenting advanced science project in 1976 at Black engineers' and scientists' conference; (I) 1977 OCS graduating class (J) September, 1977, view of OCS, whose facilities are kept in top condition. Newly-laid grassy area, formerly the School's parking lot, will soon be the site of a playground complex.